

## Loyalists' take convincing lead in Ulster elections

Ireland's "loyalist" coalition was to a convincing victory in the Constitutional Convention elections yesterday, and any power-sharing arrangements. Fears results would lead to a confrontation the British Government and the majority were voiced by the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour

## Opposition parties rule out power-sharing

Philip Walker  
Londonderry

Unionist hopes that the Constitutional Convention will not be an acceptable Northern Ireland election to have finally last night as the coalition swept to a decisive victory at the

half the 78 seats in the Convention. The Government was unable to secure evidence of support from any of the opposition parties, which had been increasingly vocal in the violent three years up to the

violence and the fact that the Convention was not a neutral ground for the results, which were increased by the Northern Ireland election on a scale of 1 before.

It went into the final centre at Stormont, it had become obvious by the time the results had been announced that the coalition had

38 seats already, a powerful "loyalist" coalition. The SDLP, which had gained 25 seats, was the only party to have won a seat in the Convention.

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Ching-Ching and Chia-Chia, the giant pandas sent as gifts from China, settling in happily at the London Zoo.

## Vietcong demand return of planes and gold taken by refugees

Bangkok, May 2.—North Vietnamese and the Vietcong today demanded in repeated broadcasts that South Vietnamese refugees should return the dozens of warships, cargo ships, aircraft and jet fighters and "dozens of tons of gold and other property" taken to foreign countries.

The demands threatened a crisis in relations between the United States and Thailand that are already strained. The Vietnamese flew 122 aircraft to Thailand and Dr Schlesinger, the American Defence Secretary, said they belong to the United States. Thailand said it would return them to the Revolutionary Government in Saigon.

Normal communications with Saigon remained cut, but the French Government said it has received reassuring reports from its Saigon Embassy that the situation was being restored

to normal rapidly and that the 10,000 French and other foreign residents were in good health and well treated. Other developments were:

1. Saigon radio broadcast demands for the return of the United States, on certain conditions. Only those whose lives would have been in danger if they had stayed in Vietnam, or who were closely involved with the Americans there, or have American relatives are eligible.

2. It said liberation elements had taken over the headquarters of South Vietnam's labour movement and ordered all workers to stay at their jobs.

3. The Vietcong Liberation radio announced that all representatives of the former Saigon Government had ceased to represent Vietnam. It instructed embassy staff abroad to remain in their posts.

4. The Vietcong said all files, documents, bank deposits, homes and other property of the former Saigon Government belong to the people of Vietnam. It asked all governments to respect international law to preserve the property of the Vietnamese people.

5. Mr Phan Van Dong, the North Vietnamese Prime Minister, called on the Vietnamese people to pool their energies and talents to build "a democratic, neutral and prosperous South Vietnam advancing towards peaceful reunification of our glorious homeland."

6. Mr Chau Phung, an official of the Revolutionary Government, told the Indonesian news service in Jakarta that it would maintain a good-neighbour policy in South-east Asia and was willing to establish ties with the United States—UPI.

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## Strikes and lay-offs stop 20,000 car workers

By R. W. Shakespeare

More than 20,000 British Leyland car workers were idle yesterday with much of the Austin Motor division car production at a standstill because of strikes and lay-offs both within the company and at one of the industry's key components suppliers, where another 2,700 workers were affected.

It seems unlikely that any of the British Leyland car production now affected can be resumed before Tuesday next, and by then, component shortages may well be hitting all assembly lines, including some of those in the other main car companies—Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler.

The main problems arise from a strike by 700 clerical workers at five engineering factories in Coventry belonging to the Dunlop organization. They want a 5.10 a week increase, and their work stoppage has caused the lay-off of 2,000 other Dunlop workers, closing the factories which make wheels and suspension units.

The immediate effect has been to halt Mini and Allegro production at Leyland's Longbridge plant in Birmingham, where 5,500 workers are laid off, together with another 900 at the Castle Bromwich body plant.

At Cowley, Oxford, the components shortage has also stopped Maxi car output with 900 workers laid off.

All car production at Cowley was halted yesterday and 11,000 workers were idle. Leyland has introduced a four-day working week in the Marina production lines and this accounted for 4,600 of the workers stopped yesterday. They are not due to return until Tuesday morning.

A proposal in lay off another 1,000 indirect workers—men who service the assembly lines—again led to a walk-out by all 2,700 men in this grade.

The action by the indirect workers meant that another 3,000 Leyland workers have had to be sent home and production of the plant's other models, the Maxi and the recently launched 18/22 range, is also halted.

With the Dunlop strike continuing, Leyland could be facing a shutdown of between 70 and 80 per cent of its car production during next week.

Mr Short, Lord President of the Council, quoting a poem by Ralph Hodgson, told the Commons on Thursday that the passing of the Bill would "ring the bells of Heaven, the wildest peal for years".

The Government is satisfied that the coursing of hares makes no contribution to pest control and that the Bill's provisions would not create any additional difficulty in the control of hares.

Any person or organization would be able to initiate proceedings when they believe an offence has been committed, or the matter could be reported to the police, who would decide whether to prosecute in the light of the evidence. That procedure follows the general pattern of existing animal welfare legislation.

The Bill would not apply in Northern Ireland.

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## Mrs Thatcher calls for strings to Leyland aid project

By Our Political Staff

On the day that Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland, was announcing the board's acceptance of the Ryder proposals (details, page 17), Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday that Conservatives believed the report was inadequate and incomplete.

"The proposals put massive obligations on the taxpayer in return for very little from the firm and no commitments whatsoever from the unions," she told a Conservative meeting in Derby. "We therefore believe that the Government was wrong in so hastily accepting the report as a basis of future policy for the company."

Mrs Thatcher's comments were matched by an attack on Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, by Sir Keith Joseph, Opposition spokesman on Conservative policy.

Speaking at a press conference in Derby, Sir Keith said: "This is the man who has never run a wheel and who thinks he can run British Leyland. This is the man who forced the marriage of Leyland and Austin Morris which has led to the disaster and now intends to reinforce failure with the taxpayers' money. This is the man who will sack Peter to save Paul."

"In order to preserve jobs in an overmanned inefficient British Leyland, he will take astronomical money from the rest of the country and thus cause many other firms to fail."

"He is a real manufacturer of poverty," Sir Keith said.

Mrs Thatcher said yesterday that British Leyland was of great significance to the economy both as an employer and an exporter. So the Conservative Party accepted that the Government had a duty to help the company to find remedies for its own failures and to find a way out of its critical position.

"But any proposals for vast and unprecedented financial support such as those contained in the Ryder report must be looked at critically and rigorously, particularly at a time of general economic crisis," Mrs Thatcher said.

The Government, she said, must show much greater awareness of the interests of the taxpayer and of the rest of the economy, on which the burdens of such assistance must fall. The basic principle for government policy on British Leyland, as for any other ailing firm, must be to find a recipe for success.

"This can best be achieved," Mrs Thatcher continued, "by providing specified assistance sufficient to give British Leyland time to reorganize and reorganize in the light of realistic assessments for the years ahead of what can be sold and at what price."

"The next step should be for British Leyland's new management, and the unions, together with financial and industrial advisers, to work out alternative plans to restore the firm to a profitable basis. These plans must be spelled out in detail and must be accompanied by firm undertakings from British Leyland's employees to cooperate in the programme of rationalization and radical improvements in productivity and industrial relations."

Mrs Thatcher said that the scale, character, and timing of any longer term assistance which the Government might recommend to Parliament could then be properly assessed. Whatever the outcome, the Government should do everything in its power to assist in retaining any workers who became redundant and to help them find new jobs.

"Unless we can ensure a flourishing and competitive industry capable of producing a product at a price people will pay, it is not only the future of British Leyland that is at stake, but the very standards and standing of the British nation itself," Mrs Thatcher said. "Nothing should be allowed to conceal this fact from our people."

Speaking on the same subject at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, yesterday Mr Michael Heseltine, the Opposition spokesman for industry, indicated that the Conservatives in the House of Commons would not necessarily oppose the short-term financial assistance which the Government proposed to give, but they were opposed to the Government's general strategy.

Continued on page 2, col 2

## Flood of Vietnam refugees to US

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, May 2.—Up to 80,000 refugees, many without adequate food and water, were at sea on Thursday after hastily-organized evacuations from Vietnam.

According to messages received in this command ship of the United States evacuation armada, one convoy of 27 Vietnamese vessels was carrying between 10,000 and 30,000 people from the escape island of Phu Quoc, 35 miles off South Vietnam's southern coast.

"Food and water will be critical," one message said from the convoy, requesting help. "About 200 children might die of hunger and exhaustion if no help is forthcoming."

Three thousand people on board a vessel named Island were described in another message as being in "very bad shape, very hungry"—Reuters.

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## Bill proposes fines up to £400 for hare coursing

By Our Political Staff

Any person who takes part in hare coursing or allows his land to be used for it would be guilty under the Hare Coursing Bill, published yesterday. An offender would be liable to a fine of up to £200, and up to £400 for a repeated offence.

The Bill, now adopted as a Government measure after many attempts by private members to legislate, would prohibit the coursing of a hare by two or more dogs to compare the relative coursing abilities of the dogs.

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Mr Short



## HOME NEWS

## Railmen's union backs arbitration but urges relativity with miners

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The threat of a national rail strike receded at least temporarily yesterday when the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen unanimously endorsed a claim to the industry's arbitration machinery on Monday.

But the price of their apparent moderation is insistence that the NUR general secretary, Mr Sidney Weighell, demands that the union be freed from the wage restrictions of the social contract to maintain pay relativity with the miners.

In evidence to the Railway Staff National Tribunal the union will contest the British Railways Board argument that the industry is "bust and bankrupt" and cannot afford 18 per cent new money on top of the threshold increase of up to 17 per cent already being paid.

The pressure under which the arbitration tribunal is working was illustrated by a warning yesterday by the NUR president, Mr David Bowman, that the union will expect a "speedy decision" when the three members adjudicate on the board's 21.2 per cent offer.

Speaking in Plymouth, Mr Bowman said: "The money should have been in the pay packet now, this week. Why does the NUR have to take its claim to the tribunal? Other public service industries such as the miners, post office workers and Civil Service can have their claims met in negotiations. Has the Government selected the railway workers for the heavy-

handed treatment? Are they trying to make an example of the railway industry in order to set a pattern for those to follow?"

He accused the board of being unreasonable in refusing to join the unions in representations to the Government after the breakdown of negotiations. The NUR was determined to maintain the position of railwaymen in relation to what workers in other industries had achieved last year.

The arbitration tribunal may complete its public hearing of the case on Monday and reconvenes for a further session later in the week, according to union estimates. But the railwaymen are looking for a much speedier response than the two to three weeks normally allowed for preparation of a report on the conflicting claims of management and unions.

NUR officials will be putting the union's evidence together over the weekend. The draft version takes as its main argument opposition to the railways board assessment of its financial ability to set a new minimum wage of £34.65 a week, compared with the present rate of £25.65 plus £4.40 threshold money. The NUR suggests that this has been the board's reaction to virtually every pay claim, but it is an argument exploded as long ago as 1955 by the Cameron report.

Dustmen's strike: The London Borough of Southwark last night offered £70 to each dustman as a special payment for clearing the rubbish backlog after the four-week strike (the Press Association reports). The men's union has claimed £252.

## Bombs gang jailed: 16 years for leaders

Nine men said to have been responsible for a year-long IRA bombing campaign in Birmingham received jail sentences at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday of up to 16 years each.

Seven of them were found guilty of conspiring to cause explosions. The other two had admitted the charge earlier in the 17-day trial.

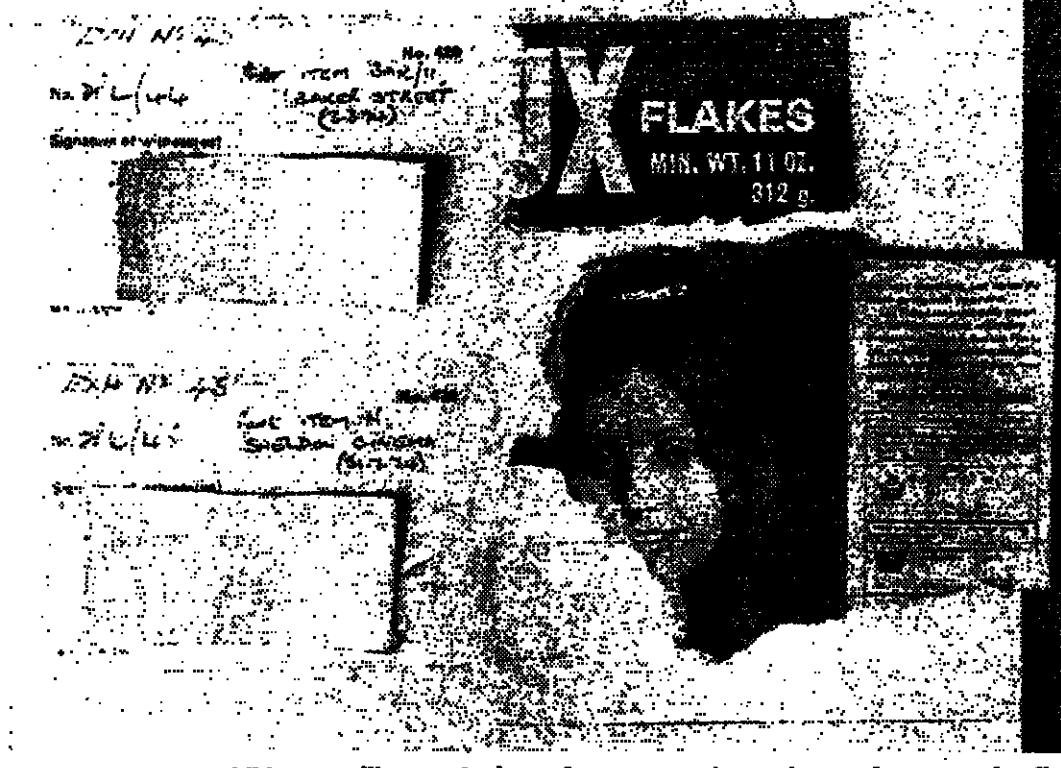
The nine were said to have been responsible for 20 of 31 bombs and fire bombs planted in Birmingham in a year up to last summer. The total damage was estimated at £500,000.

The jury of ten men and two women spent Thursday night in an hotel guarded by detectives and one and a half hours in court yesterday before pronouncing seven Irishmen living in Birmingham guilty of plotting bombings.

They were: Martin Coughlan, aged 34, painter, of Isis Grove, Chelmsley Wood; Gerard Young, aged 27, packer, of Exeter Road, Selly Oak; Patrick Guilfoyle, aged 25, labourer, of Chester Road, Sparkbrook; Anthony Madigan, aged 20, shop assistant, of Villa Street, Lodezels; Joseph Duffy, aged 23, labourer, of Chester Road, Sparkbrook; Gerard Small, labourer, of Clifton Road, Sparkhill; and Michael Murray, aged 38, crane driver, of Watt Road, Edington.

The two who pleaded guilty were Stephen Blake, aged 23, labourer, of Baker Street, Sparkhill; and James Ashe, aged 20, of Clifton Road, Sparkhill.

Some of the accused were also convicted of causing



Two of the trial exhibits: an illustrated piece of a soap powder packet used as part of a fire bomb planted in the Sheldon Cinema, Birmingham, and an allegedly matching piece (top right) said to have been found at premises in Baker Street, Sparkhill, the home of Stephen Blake.

explosions and possessing explosives.

Mr Coughlan was sentenced to 16 years' jail, to start yesterday, but to run concurrently with a similar sentence he received in February for bomb offences in Manchester.

Mr Justice Forbes said he was satisfied Mr Coughlan was in charge of the operation, but did not intend to increase his sentence. Mr Coughlan said as he turned to leave the dock: "Waste of time, wasn't it?"

Mr Young, who the judge said, had some IRA rank, was also sentenced to 16 years and Mr Guilfoyle to 12 years. He recommended that the jury be excused further service for 10 years.

Convicted by carelessness: Detectives checked and cross-checked thousands of items of

information in their search for the bombers. Then squads, in disguise, began watching 12 houses.

At midnight on August 1 last year, the police trailed Mr Madigan and Mr Small as they left a house with a plastic bag but lost them. That night, five bombs were planted in local timber yards.

The next day, detectives began rounding up the bombers, seven of whom protested their innocence during the trial.

They were convicted by their own carelessness—fingerprints found on the remnants of bombs, explosive chemicals and other materials left lying around, and statements to the police.

## Picketing stable lads adopt peaceful line

From Martin Huckerby  
Newmarket

Racing at Newmarket went off peacefully yesterday as striking stable lads confined their protests to barracking the jockeys in the races. But that was possibly just a prelude to a bigger demonstration at the course today, with hundreds of other trade unionists said to be coming in to support.

The strike today, the day of the classic 2,000 Guineas, is official. After a union meeting last night, Mr S. Horncastle, district officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said he could not reveal their tactics for today but that picketing would be "peaceful". He maintained that they had not asked other members of the transport union to join them at the course today.

On Thursday fighting broke out when furious racegoers pushed the lads off the course. About 70 policemen were on duty yesterday, and it is planned to have more today. Four mounted police were also on duty yesterday. The Deputy Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire, Mr Frank Ash, said they would escort the jockeys up the course to the start of the races, and follow them back down if necessary.

Mr Ash said yesterday after a meeting with Captain Nicholas, a senior police officer, that "Pickets will not be allowed on the course, but the health, you must understand, is very open country, and people can get unauthorized access. We will see to the conduct of both sides, both trainers and lads."

Many of the racegoers, including trainers and owners, who were involved in Thursday's clash seem equally determined to break up any further demonstrations.

Captain Nicholas, who said that members of the picket line would be discouraged from involvement in any further demonstrations.

Some lads who said they were attacked with whips and binocular cases racegoers, added that they would be equipped to defend themselves today. Others, ever, said that would not be allowed. But one lad said: "Every lad now that if he is attacked, he stands firm."

There was no television coverage of the racing—the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians stopped men crossing the picket line.

The lads want a £250 crease on the £23.50 wage. The trainers have only £3 on the consol wages, which the union was only £1.73 on the rate.

The trainers, who refused to go to arbitration, claim that more lads returned to work, but union says that more come out.

Plea by MPs: Mr He Monro, Conservative MP for bench spokesman on sport, Mr Spencer, MP for Conservative MP for Pakenham, and an Opposition Whip decided to write to Jenkins, Home Secretary, for action to prevent further disturbances to those Newmarket (Our Political writes).

Mr Monro said that hoped there would be no further today of "the drama scenes".

Leading article, page Guineas prospects, page

## In brief

## Poulson case man loses honours

The Queen has withdrawn honours given to Mr William Poulton, the civil servant jailed in the Poulton corruption affair. The announcement of the annulment of the honours was published in *The London Gazette* last night.

He loses his appointments as a Companion of the Order of the Bath, given in June, 1972, and Commander of the Royal Victorian Order given in June, 1953.

## MP to stand down

Sir Harwood Harrison, Conservative MP for Epsom, Suffolk, who will be 68 next month, told his constituency party last night that he would not stand at the next general election. He has held the seat since 1951.

## Whittle charges

Dorothy James, aged 29, mother of three children, of Huxley Road, Gloucester, was committed to Gloucester Crown Court yesterday by Gloucester magistrates on two charges of demanding £50,000 with menaces for the safe return of Lesley Whittle, the kidnapped Shropshire girl.

## Liberal candidate

Mr John Waller, aged 34, has been selected as prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham.

## Printers lift ban

Printing workers at Hastings who on Thursday night caused production of the weekly *Sussex Express* to be halted when they refused to handle a statement from the editor, yesterday agreed to print the announcement, the paper said.

## £50m Tube train order

London Transport Executive has approved an order for 77 new six-car underground trains costing £50m for the Jubilee Line, to replace existing rolling stock which is up to 40 years old.

## Secret civic dinner

The chairman of Watford Council, North Yorkshire, and his guests ate a civic dinner at a secret venue last night because of protesting ratepayers who said it was a waste of money.

## Social security to pay for tattoo removal

The Department of Social Security has arranged for Kevin Everitt, aged 18, to have tattoos removed from his cheeks, neck and throat because they stop him getting a job.

It was stated at Southend Crown Court, Essex, yesterday that Mr Everitt, of Gilman Drive, Shoeburyness, had tried for 27 jobs but was rejected every time because of the tattoos.

Mr Timothy Barnes, for the defence of Mr Everitt, said: "The Department of Health and Social Security is now no longer prepared to keep paying him unemployment benefit because of the tattoos."

Mr Everitt appeared for sentence on charges of assaulting a policeman and using abusive behaviour during a previous court appearance. He was put on probation for three years.

## Leyland 'guesstimates' attacked

Continued from page 1

Dealing with the Ryder report, he said he was sceptical of the market forecasts given in detail for 10 years ahead. "The estimates of the probable growth in the size of the world markets up to 1980 and 1985 appear optimistic," he said. The Ryder report sees a European car market in 1980 of 10.6 million. But other expert sources, notably the Euroeconomists Automobile Industry Data Bank, put the 1980 market at just over nine million.

The report forecasts that British Leyland should aim to increase its share of the European market by 1981 by increasing its sales by some 62 per cent. Such an increase in sales and market share is quite at odds with the past performance of the company, quite apart from the controversial assumption about the size of the car market which this figure is itself based on.

Mr Heseltine said the report made no attempt to demonstrate that British Leyland could be made competitive enough to sell, in total, what had been calculated as being as much as 30 per cent more vehicles by 1980. "This increase is, after all, to be achieved in a period in which, as most other forecasters agree, the industry is likely to be suffering from serious overcapacity and insufficient profits," he said.

"But if we have doubts about the Ryder conclusions, they are magnified beyond measure by the fact that the Government has only now set in train its

own long-term assessment of world markets. For the Prime Minister to promise so much, based on evidence that is already being proved by the Cabinet policy review staff (the 'think tank') is an act of irresponsibility.

"It would have been better if the Government had asked Parliament to extend its guarantee to British Leyland and waited until it had the more searching study upon which it is now working before committing itself to spend unimaginable sums of public money on what at best are controversial 'guesstimates'.

Mr Heseltine said that if, as was widely feared, these forecasts proved to be as illusory as the long list of earlier and similar projections that had accompanied state intervention in industry, then the consequent cost of this support for British Leyland would set yet new records of profligacy in the use of public money.

Earlier in his speech, Mr Heseltine had said that the last Conservative Government spent two years on a thorough study before it agreed to a £3,000m investment programme for the British Steel Corporation for a decade ahead. The present Labour Government had requested 14 months to review that programme and had not yet been able to conclude its considerations. By those standards, the completion of the Ryder investigation of British Leyland and the likely size of its world markets for 10 years ahead in a mere three months, and the Government's acceptance of the

proposed investment programme of £2,800m in just four more weeks must set a number of records.

"It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the ambition of the task and the speed of its conduct have exceeded the

undoubted talents and experience of the team itself," Mr Heseltine said. "A case for British Leyland there may be, but this report has not made it. Whether the investment comes from the private or the public sector we as a nation have so much at stake in this decision, both in its implications within the company and as a consequence of its wider precedents outside, that there must be clear answers to fundamental questions before any responsible government should have allowed itself to be responsible for the decisions already announced by the Prime Minister.

"No individual would risk one penny of his money on the basis of a company's prospects as flimsy as those presented to Parliament. Why, then, should our money, taken from us as taxpayers, be more lightly treated when it is spent by the Government as our trustee? Millions of British citizens, many of them working in British Leyland, but many more working for other profitable companies, have sacrificed their tax revenue earned by their hard work and endeavour. They are entitled to the confidence that the Government will spend it if it must, with caution and discretion on their behalf."

## 95 wrecks found in Channel

By a Staff Reporter

Naval hydrographers discovered 95 uncharted wrecks in the English Channel last year, as well as previously uncharted reefs in deep water near the Hebrides and East Angles, which could have been a hazard to oil production platforms and shipping.

These new impediments to navigation are described in the annual report of the Hydrographic Survey for the published. The Channel wrecks came to light during the survey, which will be continued this year.

A new development in 1974 was the department's involvement in the exploration of undersea energy resources. Much valuable information has been produced, and new requirements to support offshore industrial operations have emerged: notably, the need to prove safe routes for the projected movement of enormous concrete production platforms from their deep-water construction sites on the west coast of Scotland to the oil and gas fields east of the Shetlands.

The report states: "These and other urgent needs highlighted the shortage of hydrographic resources, forced a reappraisal of the original programme, and caused the setting of the Hydrographic Study Group."

The purpose of the study group, involving both government departments and outside maritime interests, was to determine the size of the hydrographic task, assess the resources required to meet it, and consider how and when the task should be provided. The group has completed its work, and its report is being considered.

## Doctor denies fraudulent plan with chemist

Dr Emanuel Cowan, aged 61, of Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, who has a surgery in Sherwood Park Avenue, Bexley, denied at the Central Criminal Court that he was concerned in a fraudulent scheme with a chemist. He has pleaded not guilty to 12 charges of forging and uttering National Health Service prescriptions and obtaining money from the health service with them with intent to defraud.

The chemist, Hugh Eyre, whose shop is also in Sherwood Park Avenue, has pleaded guilty to similar charges and is awaiting sentence.

The prosecution has alleged that bogus prescriptions were filled in by the chemist, and presented to the health authority for payment after Dr Cowan had signed them. Dr Cowan did not receive money for the forged prescriptions but, it was claimed, received goods from the chemist's shop. The trial continues on Monday.

## Former RAF pilot on new secrets charges

Four new charges were preferred against Alastair Duncan Steadman, aged 32, a former RAF pilot, on Monday. He was charged with leaking secrets to an enemy. He was remanded in custody until next Friday.

## Widow died with aid plea unanswered, inquest told

An urgent request to help an elderly widow was passed from desk to desk in Blackpool's social services department, and 11 days later was still being dealt with, an inquest there heard yesterday.

Meanwhile, police had broken into the home of Mrs Phoebe Wolfenden, aged 72, and found her crawling about the hallway, suffering from hypothermia. She died later in hospital.

The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Mr John Robinson, the local director of Lancashire County Council social services department, said that between February, 1973, and January 29 this year, Mrs Wolfenden had been referred to his department eight times.

He agreed that after one request last summer it had taken 25 days before a social worker had visited Mrs Wolfenden's home in Finsbury Avenue, Blackpool. The officer's conclusion then was that Mrs Wolfenden was finding adequate for herself and she refused to move.

The final call had come from the Gas Board after they cut off the supply to the house because the bill had not been paid. The message was marked "urgent".

The coroner said the Gas Board was in no way to blame for cutting off the supply, because Mrs Wolfenden had not been using it anyway.

Mr Robinson said a subsequent inquiry had shown that the message had passed between various officers, one of whom had subsequently gone on leave and another on a training course.

He said: "There was a breakdown, but the senior officer had 52 referrals to deal with at that time. With hindsight, he made a wrong decision. It should have been dealt with the same day, but he decided it could wait a day, and the trouble started there."

## New benefits board head

Professor David Donnison, director of the Centre for Environmental Studies, is to become chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, the new body for State Social Services, announced in a written answer yesterday.

Professor Donnison is deputy chairman of the commission, and will succeed Lord Collinson, who retires as chairman at the end of September.

The commission will also be given a wider role. Mrs Castle said she would make greater use of it as an advisory body in referring issues to it and in looking to it for ideas on research.

## Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded  
Up to 27°C  
Up to 27°C  
Up to 27°C

Today Sun rises: 5.30 am. Sun sets: 6.36 pm. Moon rises: 2.12 am. Moon sets: 12.22 pm. Last Quarter: 6.44 am. Lighting up: 8.36 pm to 4.38 am. High water: London Bridge, 7.50 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 7.57 pm, 6.0m (19.6ft). Avonmouth, 12.36 am, 10.4m (34.2ft); 1.4 pm, 9.9m (32.4ft). Dover, 5.11 am, 5.3m (17.3ft); 5.40 pm, 5.3m (17.4ft). Mull, 11.54 am, 5.8m (18.9ft). Liverpool, 5.16 am, 7.6m (24.9ft); 5.59 pm, 7.1m (23.3ft).

Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, SE, central S England, Midlands: Cloudy perhaps some rain or drizzle early, becoming mainly dry with sunny intervals; wind, W to NW, light; max temp 12°C (54°F).

East Anglia, E. central N England: Sunny intervals, isolated showers later; wind, NW, light to moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly dry with sunny intervals.

Tomorrow Sun rises: 5.28 am. Sun sets: 8.28 pm. Moon rises: 2.34 pm. Moon sets: 1.27 pm. New Moon: May 11. Lighting up: 5.38 pm to 4.36 am. High water: London Bridge, 8.49 am, 6.0m (19.6ft); 8.5 am, 5.8m (19.1ft). Avonmouth, 1.33 am, 9.8m (32.3ft); 2.11 pm, 9.5m (31.1ft). Dover, 6.24 am, 5.1m (16.8ft); 6.52 pm, 5.2m (17.1ft). Mull, 1 am, 5.4m (17.8ft); 1.0 pm, 5.5m (18.2ft). Liverpool, 6.23 am, 7.3m (24.0ft); 7.13 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft).

of Dover: Wind, NW, moderate; fresh; sea light or moderate. English Channel (E): Wind, moderate; sea slight.

Yesterday London: Temp: max 7 am to 10 pm, 17° (63°F); min, 7 pm to 11 pm, 11°C (52°F). Humid, 7 p.m. 85 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 p.m. 0.9in. Sun, 24hr to 7 p.m. 2.3 in. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.02 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts 24 hours to 6 pm, May 2

Sea temp in °C

COAST Sea temp in °C

COAST Sea temp in °C

COAST Sea temp in °C

COAST Sea temp in °C

COAST Sea temp in °C

COAST Sea temp in °C

COAST Sea temp in °C

COAST Sea temp in °C

## Boy 'genius' hanged himself

A South Wales boy, aged described by his father a genius, hanged himself from a beam of his home on February 24, an inquest was told night.

Stephen John Fairweather was annoyed because his mother stayed in bed all day and not keep the house clean, father told the East Glamorgan coroner. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Stephen, only child of Mr. Mrs John William Fairweather, of Pwllgarth Street, Ken Hill, near Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, had a motto: "They are good—they can be very good. But they will be second to me."

Mr Fairweather said his son came top in every subject.

"My son was annoyed because his mother would not get up," Stephen, Mr Fairweather continued, "would continually make remarks about the dirty state of the house."

Mrs Gertrude Fairweather said her son, although quiet, happy at the school, used to be called "stinking and fatty".

It was true that she used to stay in bed, but would not see doctor because she thought laziness was responsible rather than an illness.

The coroner said: "He was an unusual boy, exceptional in many ways: hypersensitive rather, so it seems, neglect at home."

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## HOME NEWS

## Mrs Thatcher detects 'scent of victory' after Tory successes in local elections

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, said cheerfully yesterday that she detected the "scent of victory" after Thursday's metropolitan district elections.

The Conservatives' achievement in gaining 199 seats of the 856 contested exceeded the hopes of party officials and loosened Labour's strong grip on the big city areas of the Midlands and North.

Labour ended the day with an overall majority on 22 of the 36 councils, instead of 26. The Conservatives won Calderdale (West Yorkshire), previously a Labour authority, and became the overall masters in Bury, Stockport and Wirral, where they had been the largest party.

The Tory leader told party workers in Derby: "We meet at a time when we can smell the scent of victory because the news this morning about our victories in the local government elections was excellent."

"We have now won more than half of the seats that were contested. That is a very good result, and we are winning the seats in the areas where hitherto we have not been as strong as we should be. I am constantly asked whether we shall win back the industrial areas and my answer has always been 'Yes'. Today we can show that we are winning them back."

Labour's reaction was naturally different. "Of course, the losses were a disappointment, but we regard them as a temporary setback. Labour still controls the majority of the large councils," Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, said.

Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, admitted last night that the results were "a setback". But he said at Grimsby: "There is no reason in these results for the Government to change tack."

The sweeping gains made in



Mrs Thatcher trying her hand at painting during a visit to the Royal Crown Derby pottery yesterday.

the 1973 local elections, when Labour acknowledged on all sides that Labour had a very good year, made it highly unlikely that Labour could gain more seats, he added.

The necessary economic measures undertaken by the Government had made it difficult to campaign at local level. "Obviously, since rates were a major issue, not nearly enough people realized how much the Labour Government had done to keep down rates," he said.

Such comfort as could be drawn from the results of elections in a small section of the country—one third of the seats in the areas surrounding Bir-

mingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne and Sheffield—went to the Conservatives.

They picked up seats everywhere and, apart from their four main successes, became the largest party in Leeds, and reduced Labour's hold in Birmingham, Rochdale and Kirklees.

They now have overall control in nine of the districts. Labour has the same number of seats as the opposition parties in Birmingham and Kirklees, thus losing their overall majority, but they retain control.

Liverpool, the one district

controlled by the Liberals, as the biggest single party, remained in their grip. They suffered a net loss of three seats, but stay the biggest single party, with a majority of one over Labour. If the rates had been the only issue, the Liberals must surely have taken overall control because they managed to reduce the city's rates.

Thursday's elections were the country's first since the general election. The next test for the Government will come with the by-election pending in the Labour-held marginal seat in Greenwich, Woolwich, West, where Labour had a majority of 3,541.

Power struggle: Labour members of Birmingham City Council will elect a new Lord Mayor, a Conservative, to vote Labour to ensure that Labour keeps control of the city (the Press Association reports).

In Thursday's elections 11 Labour seats in Birmingham fell to the Conservatives. The council's new composition is: Labour 63; Conservatives 55; Liberals 8.

Before the elections, when Labour was safely in control, leaders of the three parties had formally decided the next Lord Mayor should be Councillor Harold Powell, a Conservative. Now Mr Powell will hold balance of power with his casting vote.

But Councillor Clive Wilkinson, the present Labour leader of Birmingham council, said yesterday he was seeking fresh talks.

"We are asking that Councillor Powell does not vote at all, except in the case of a tie, when he would vote with us," he said. "If the matter was not resolved, the Mayor would be considering his own nominee for Lord Mayor."

Councillor Neville Bosworth, the Conservative leader, said if Labour sought to remove Councillor Powell "we shall use every legal and constitutional method" to see he is installed.

Leading article, page 15

## Full results of the district council polls

Results in Thursday's metropolitan district elections were as follows (party names in brackets after name of authority indicates present controlling group; abbreviations: Lab, Labour; C, Conservative; L, Liberal; Ind, Independent; R, Ratepayer):

## GREATER MANCHESTER

BOLTON (C)  
C 19, Lab 10, L 1, Ind 1, R 1.  
New council: C 42, Lab 23, L 3, Ind 1, R 1.  
No change.

BURY (No Control)  
C 15, Lab 10, L 1, Ind 1, R 1.  
New council: C 28, Lab 16, L 4, C gain control.

MANCHESTER (Lab)  
C 19, Lab 15.  
C gained 5 from Lab. L gained 1 from Lab. New council: C 45, Lab 34.  
No change.

OLDHAM (Lab)  
C 12, L 5, Lab 2.  
C gained 9 from Lab. L gained 2 from Lab. New council: Lab 30, C 15, L 11, Ind 1.  
No change.

ROCHDALE (Lab)  
Lab 4, C 13, L 4.  
C gained 8 from Lab. L gained 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 28, C 22, L 10, Lab loses control. No party in overall control.

SALFORD (Lab)  
C 11, Lab 10, L 1, Tenants and R 1.  
C gained 3 from Lab. T and R 1 from Lab. New council: C 20, Lab 44, L 1, T and R 1.  
No change.

STOCKPORT (No Control)  
C 17, Lab 2, Ind 1.  
C gained 4 from Lab. 3 from L. C 34, Lab 12, L 10, Ind 4.  
C gain control.

TANESIDE (Lab)  
C 14, C 16.  
C gained 11 from Lab. New council: Lab 38, C 24, L 2.  
No change.

## TRAFFORD (C)

C 20, Lab 1.  
Lab 11, C 8, L 2, Other 1 (one vacancy).  
C gained 4 from Lab. Other 1 from Lab. New council: C 42, Lab 13, L 8.  
No change.

WIGAN (Lab)  
Lab 16, C 7, L 1.  
C gained 5 from Lab. L gained 1 from Lab. New council: C 41, Lab 10, L 1.  
No change.

MERSEYSIDE

KNOWSLY (Lab)  
Lab 11, C 8, L 2, Other 1 (one vacancy).  
C gained 4 from Lab. Other 1 from Lab. New council: C 42, Lab 13, L 8.  
No change.

LIVERPOOL (No Control)  
C 8, Lab 13, L 13.  
C net gain 4, R net loss 1, L net loss 3.  
New council: C 14, Lab 42, L 43.  
No change.

ST HELENS (Lab)  
Lab 7, C 7, L 1.  
C gained 4 from Lab. 1 from R. New council: Lab 30, C 14, L 1.  
No change.

SEFTON (C)  
C 16, Lab 6, L 1.  
C gained 2 from Lab. 1 from R. New council: C 40, Lab 22, L 3, R 2, Ind 2.  
No change.

WIRRAL (No Control)  
C 16, Lab 5, L 1.  
C gained 4 from Lab. 3 from Lab. New council: C 36, Lab 21, L 9.  
C gain control.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

BARNESLEY (Lab)  
Lab 10, C 8, Ind Lab 1 (two to be declared void).  
R gained 6 from Lab. L 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 43, R 6, L 1, Ind 1, Ind Lab 2 (two vacancies).  
No change.

DOUGLAS (Lab)  
Lab 12, C 7, Dem Lab 1.  
C gained 2 from Lab. Lab gained 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 40, C 15, Ind 3, Dem Lab 1 (one vacancy).  
No change.

## ROTHERHAM (Lab)

Lab 12, C 4, Ind 1, R 1.  
C gained 4 from Lab. Ind 1 from Lab. R 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 44, C 7, Ind 2, R 1.  
No change.

SHEFFIELD (Lab)  
C 8, Lab 23, L 2.  
C gained 2 from Lab. L 1 from Lab. C 20, Lab 66, L 4.  
No change.

TYNE AND WEAR

GATESHEAD (Lab)  
Lab 18, C 7, L 1, Ind 1.  
C gained 4 from Lab. L 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 65, C 10, L 2, Ind 1.  
No change.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Lab)  
Lab 13, C 12, L 1.  
C gained 1 from Lab. 1 from Ind. New council: C 27, Lab 47, L 2, Ind 2.  
No change.

NORTH TYNESIDE (Lab)  
Lab 14, C 12, Ind 1.  
Lab gained 1 from Ind; C 2 from Lab. New council: Lab 46, C 24, L 2, Ind 4.  
No change.

SOUTH TYNESIDE (Lab)  
Lab 5, Progressives 11, C 3, L 3.  
Lab lost 5 to Progressives, 3 to L, 2 to C.  
New council: Lab 35, Progressives 23, C 5, L 3.  
No change.

SUNDERLAND (Lab)  
Lab 13, L 1, Ind Lab 1.  
C gained 2 from Lab. L gained 1 from Lab. Ind Lab gained 1 from Lab. New council: C 23, Lab 52, L 1, Ind Lab 1.  
No change.

WEST MIDLANDS

BIRMINGHAM (Lab)  
C 25, Lab 14, L 3.  
C gained 11 from Lab. Lab gained 1 from Lab. New council: C 55, Lab 63, L 8. Labour loses overall majority.

COVENTRY (Lab)  
C 13, Lab 5.  
C gained 9 from Lab. New council: Lab 33, C 21.  
No change.

LEEDS (No Control)  
C 19, Lab 12, L 2.  
C gained 4 from Lab. 2 from L. New council: C 43, L 12, Lab 41.  
No change.

WAKEFIELD (Lab)  
C 8, R 6, Lab 5 (three results today).  
C gained 5 from Lab. R gained 5 from Lab. 1 from Ind. New council: Lab 45, C 11, R 6, Ind 3 (three vacant).  
No change.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Lab)  
Lab 11, C 9, R 1.  
C gained 2 from Lab. R 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 38, C 21, R 1.  
No change.

WEST YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD (C)  
C 22, Lab 17, L 2.  
C gained 3 from Lab. 1 from L. New council: C 57, Lab 28, L 8.  
No change.

CALDERDALE (Lab)  
C 16, L 1.  
C gained 3 from Lab. C 28, Lab 18, L 5.  
C gain control from Lab.

KIRKLEES (Lab)  
Lab 3, C 16, L 5.  
C gained 8 from Lab. 1 from L. New council: Lab 36, C 28, L 7, Ind 1.  
Labour loses overall majority.

LEEDS (No Control)  
C 19, Lab 12, L 2.  
C gained 4 from Lab. 2 from L. New council: C 43, L 12, Lab 41.  
No change.

WAKEFIELD (Lab)  
C 8, R 6, Lab 5 (three results today).  
C gained 5 from Lab. R gained 5 from Lab. 1 from Ind. New council: Lab 45, C 11, R 6, Ind 3 (three vacant).  
No change.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Lab)  
Lab 11, C 9, R 1.  
C gained 2 from Lab. R 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 38, C 21, R 1.  
No change.

WEST YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD (C)  
C 22, Lab 17, L 2.  
C gained 3 from Lab. 1 from L. New council: C 57, Lab 28, L 8.  
No change.

CALDERDALE (Lab)  
C 16, L 1.  
C gained 3 from Lab. C 28, Lab 18, L 5.  
C gain control from Lab.

KIRKLEES (Lab)  
Lab 3, C 16, L 5.  
C gained 8 from Lab. 1 from L. New council: Lab 36, C 28, L 7, Ind 1.  
Labour loses overall majority.

LEEDS (No Control)  
C 19, Lab 12, L 2.  
C gained 4 from Lab. 2 from L. New council: C 43, L 12, Lab 41.  
No change.

WAKEFIELD (Lab)  
C 8, R 6, Lab 5 (three results today).  
C gained 5 from Lab. R gained 5 from Lab. 1 from Ind. New council: Lab 45, C 11, R 6, Ind 3 (three vacant).  
No change.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Lab)  
Lab 11, C 9, R 1.  
C gained 2 from Lab. R 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 38, C 21, R 1.  
No change.

WEST YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD (C)  
C 22, Lab 17, L 2.  
C gained 3 from Lab. 1 from L. New council: C 57, Lab 28, L 8.  
No change.

CALDERDALE (Lab)  
C 16, L 1.  
C gained 3 from Lab. C 28, Lab 18, L 5.  
C gain control from Lab.

KIRKLEES (Lab)  
Lab 3, C 16, L 5.  
C gained 8 from Lab. 1 from L. New council: Lab 36, C 28, L 7, Ind 1.  
Labour loses overall majority.

LEEDS (No Control)  
C 19, Lab 12, L 2.  
C gained 4 from Lab. 2 from L. New council: C 43, L 12, Lab 41.  
No change.

WAKEFIELD (Lab)  
C 8, R 6, Lab 5 (three results today).  
C gained 5 from Lab. R gained 5 from Lab. 1 from Ind. New council: Lab 45, C 11, R 6, Ind 3 (three vacant).  
No change.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Lab)  
Lab 11, C 9, R 1.  
C gained 2 from Lab. R 1 from Lab. New council: Lab 38, C 21, R 1.  
No change.

WEST YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD (C)  
C 22, Lab 17, L 2.  
C gained 3 from Lab. 1 from L. New council: C 57, Lab 28, L 8.  
No change.

CALDERDALE (Lab)  
C 16, L 1.  
C gained 3 from Lab. C 28, Lab 18, L 5.  
C gain control from Lab.

KIRKLEES (Lab)  
Lab 3, C 16, L 5.  
C gained 8 from Lab. 1 from L. New council: Lab 36, C 28, L 7, Ind 1.  
Labour loses overall majority.

LEEDS (No Control)  
C 19, Lab 12, L 2.  
C gained 4 from Lab. 2 from L. New council: C 43, L 12, Lab 41.  
No change.

WAKEFIELD (Lab)  
C 8, R 6, Lab 5 (three results today).  
C gained 5 from Lab. R gained 5 from Lab. 1 from Ind. New council: Lab 45, C 11, R 6, Ind 3 (three vacant).  
No change.

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## Presses are ready for new Scottish newspaper

From Ronald Faux

Glasgow

The former Beaverbrook presses in Albion Street, Glasgow, which have been silent for more than a year, should roll again tomorrow night to publish the first edition of a new Scottish morning newspaper.

The *Scottish Daily News*, to be run by a workers' cooperative, should emerge against all odds after a year of uncertainty and a final three weeks of frantic preparations. The 500 staff are substantially men made redundant when the Beaverbrook operation in Glasgow closed down and when production of the *Scottish Daily Express* and the *Scottish Sunday Express* was moved to Manchester.

More than 1,800 in Scotland were thrown out of work. Immediately an action committee began attempting to launch the new venture from the ruins of the old, and tomorrow night the first 300,000 copies of the new

paper will be a tribute to their resourcefulness.

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Robert Maxwell, the publishers, are both expected at Albion Street to watch the first edition published. It was Mr Benn's department which provided £1.75m towards the project, half its total cost.

More than 200 Americans responded to the drive. Two British assistant directors of social services interviewed 71 in America last month, and 31 have been appointed.

Mr Edward Hackford, assistant director of social services in Northamptonshire, one of the interviewers, said yesterday that he had been extremely impressed with the quality of the applicants. They are aged between 23 and 47 and all have a master's degree in social work as well as a BA.

It is quite a humbling experience to see how good some of these people are," Mr Hackford said. "We seem to have got the cream."

He said the main reason the Americans wanted to work in Britain was that they viewed Britain as a more caring society.

The possibility of similar future recruitment drives in America depended on the success of the present one. Mr Hackford said there was no doubt about the enthusiasm of American social workers for jobs in Britain: those interviewed all paid their own expenses and those appointed will pay part of their own costs to come to Britain.

because of the "bucket shop" travel agents.

Mr Gerry Draper, the airline's travel division director, said: "We believe that the number of United Kingdom bucket shops selling discounted airline tickets reached alarming proportions in the past year, with the result that even more people will lose either their deposits, their total holiday payment, or have their holiday ruined in some way."

## Drive on air ticket frauds

By Our Air Correspondent

British Airways have started a drive to stop people being swindled by "bucket shops" selling discount or stolen airline tickets.

They are anxious to prevent a repetition of the situation last year when thousands who bought such tickets found they had either lost their money or were stranded abroad.

At the same time, the airline lost several million pounds

because of the "bucket shop" travel agents.

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## Minister may ease cuts in spending on houses

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Mr Fresson, Minister for Housing and Construction, is considering an increase in the budget for the improvement of council-owned housing, just six weeks after announcing a cut in allocations to local authorities for the purpose.

In an interview in the latest issue of *Labour Councillor*, published by the Labour Party, he says he is examining a switch in expenditure within the housing budget and in readiness for it local authorities are being asked to give his department detailed memoranda on difficulties arising from the allocations to date.

Mr Fresson says he is particularly concerned about some of the inter-war estates in high-density city problem areas, the slowdown in a few authorities of improvement programmes to homes acquired by councils, and the seriously substandard conditions in certain rural council housing.

The minister's announcement of the cut in allocations in March brought strong protests from local authorities. Mr Fresson accepts that the switch in improvement expenditure caused difficulties, but argues: "What I am trying to do is to make sure that we get our priorities right within the limits of the national economic constraints."

He rejects the allegation that his decision had put councils' housing programmes in jeopardy because they would be unable to pay for necessary repairs. He says that grants are available for such work.

Regarding next year's prospects, Mr Fresson is examining the possibility of diverting money from council mortgage funds or from improvement grants to the private sector. "I think we can usefully divert funds from council mortgages where they overlap with building societies' activities."

On improvement grants, he says there should not be a constraint on people improving properties in stress areas, apart from owner-occupied homes of high value.

## Inquest jury told of nurse's fatal mistake

A man died in hospital after an auxiliary nurse switched off his breathing ventilator by mistake, the Birmingham Coroner, Mr George Billington, was told yesterday. A jury returned a verdict of death-by-misadventure.

A pathologist said that the man, Mr William Sydney Payne, aged 51, of Sheldon, Birmingham, who was taken to Birmingham Accident Hospital after his bicycle hit a tree, would probably have died later anyway.

An auxiliary nurse, Mrs Eunice Forrester, said a patient in the next bed to Mr Payne switched off the ventilator so she got permission from sister to switch it off. She switched off the power point immediately behind the ventilator. The sister ran across to try to re-ventilate Mr Payne and asked: "Who turned the ventilator off?"

Mr Keith Whittle, a senior nursing officer, said that since the incident all sockets were labelled with the patient's name.

## Teachers raise pay claim

A National Union of Teachers' proposal to increase their wage claim from 20 to 26 per cent was supported last night by all the main teaching unions, including the National Association of Headteachers and the Assistant Masters' Association.

The Middle East where he has many clients including the Shah of Iran. The necklace had not been bought on behalf of any client. Christie's completed last week of Geneva sales on Thursday night with an auction of magnificent jewels. The two-part jewel sale made £2,628,366 bringing the knock-down total for the week's sales to £3,925,000. About a fifth of that represents unsold lots, a far lower figure than that recorded in Geneva last autumn and a healthy level for a foreign sale; in London auctions have been doing better than that in recent weeks.

The top price in the jewel sale was for a 10.58 carat diamond necklace (estimate 900,000 to 1m), or £166,667, for a superb emerald and diamond necklace, formed of 22 emerald and diamond collars graduating towards the centre. The purchaser was Mrs Alisa Mossaieff, of the London Hilton Jewellers. Her husband, Mr Mossaieff, said yesterday that the emeralds were Indian, from mines no longer worked, and highly regarded in the Middle East.

In London yesterday Christie's held a routine sale of Old Master pictures. Sotheby's held a sale of English furniture, works of art and carpets with a top price of £1,380 (estimate £800 to £1,200) for a 10th-century George III mahogany library bookcase. A set of 12 mahogany Regency dining chairs made £1,250 (estimate £800 to £1,200). Sotheby's also held a book sale at Hodgson's Rooms.

## £491,610 stamps record

The 1831 13c typset "Missionary" stamps which, despite slight faults, made £10,542. Top price in the stamp sale was the £12,345 for a minor block of 56 of the 1868 50 centesimi carmine-rose.

The highest price of £62,333 was paid for the 1859 cover from Paris to London with three of the 40 centesimi stamps (two the brown-red provisionals and one the normal provisionals). The Croft collection of 1850 British Guiana 2c "Cotton Reels" on cover, sold for £82,200 and the unique unused block of four 1848 Mauritius 1c stamps for £60,000.

The sale continued yesterday when Hawaii made £38,525 in the morning and the Postal Stamp Society £172,727 in the afternoon bringing the two-day total to £725,882.

Post Office officials said that two overlapping sets of examples of

## EEC REFERENDUM

## Young Liberals boycott rally after censorship protest

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

The Young Liberals announced yesterday that they were withdrawing from the pro-EEC youth rally in Trafalgar Square tomorrow because the organisers had sought to censor the speech of their president, Mr Peter Hain.

For their part, the organisers denied any attempt at censorship and Mr Julian Priestley, chairman of Young European Left, said there had been no attempt to influence what he was going to say at the rally.



## EUROPE

Socialists may leave  
Portugal Cabinet  
after May Day clash

May 2.—Some 30,000 marched through the Lisbon tonight as police on guard after a clash between the Communist Party and the Socialist Party.

200 troops with live ammunition were sent to the scene after the clash between the Communist Party and the Socialist Party.

Socialist Party had not loudspeaker cars he capital calling on join the demonstration. "It's time to say with reason and also with the mobilisation of the masses. The party will not allow a usurpation to be installed."

chairs chanted: "The house of the Socialists! We want a meeting of the Revolutionary

y Day clash between Communist and Socialist Government crisis ne politicians said it stroy the coalition and Portugal's hopes

inet went into session dier Vasco Goncalves, Minister, had held a meeting with the ader Dr Mario Soares.

Costa Gomes said the Socialist leader

ent sources said fears that the Socialist Liberal Popular would withdraw from government, leaving the party officers with the is as their only sup-

Arrested in Madrid  
day of violence

May 2.—General day of violence in Madrid, in which 12 people, including a woman, were killed and at least six were injured.

exploded last night ed car outside the in which General a attending a trade ay. There was no t was an assassination. Police said it was show of defiance by opposed to the

disclosed today that orth-western part of nightwatchman was erday by a stray bullet civil guard was by about 20 youth aginst renewed political and social repression in Spain, particularly on May Day. In a telegram to the Spanish Prime Minister and Interior Minister i demanded the immediate release of arrested demonstrators.—AP.

agreement  
Brazil on  
ar power

May 2.—West Germany ved a draft agreement zil on the peaceful a of atomic energy. reement provides for cooperation between countries in the nuclear t the spokesman de- cument on report t Germany plans to Brazil with nuclear ations at a cost of m (£1,754m). ill-informed Frankfurt- ne Zeitung had said t German firms will i instal up to eight tions in Brazil.

UP 24p A BOTTLE!  
at the budget  
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5p a bottle.

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Britons help  
Naples  
conservation  
drive

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, May 2

Signs of a growing interest in conservation among the Italian public coincided happily with the recent visit to Naples of two leading British authorities on the subject.

Naples and its gulf are regarded as being as near a conservationist's nightmare as anything to be found in Italy. Certainly the destruction of the beauty of the city and its famous sending has been unhappily thorough.

The presence of Dr Derek Lindstrom, Radcliffe lecturer and director of conservation studies at York University, and Dr B. M. Feilden, the restorer of York Minster, Norwich Cathedral and St Paul's, was an indication of this interest. Both of them lectured to students in Naples and met colleagues from other Italian cities.

They agreed that conservation still had a long way to go in southern Italy before there could really be talk of a groundswell of public opinion. However, there has been growing interest in conservation among young people. In the past few years there has been a demand for holiday work at archaeological sites.

For the moment, the main pressure here is coming from above. Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the energetic first holder of the new ministry for Italy's ancient heritage, and the environment, was also in Naples during the British visit.

The authorities in Naples—capital of the Campania region—believe they have faced this problem in a way that should be followed by the rest of the country. The two most striking recent measures introduced in Campania are the allotment of the equivalent of about 10m to meet the most urgent needs of repair to buildings and monuments, and a start on a complete census of the region's architectural heritage to be undertaken by the universities of Naples and Salerno.

Naples now has its specialist course for architectural graduates who wish to study conservation. It is run by Professor Roberto Di Stefano, who was host to the two British architects.

The review which he edits, called *Restaurare*, has just published two numbers devoted to the problems involving the artistic heritage in every Italian region and the measures taken by each administration to deal with them.

This book also suggests a new approach to the inhabitants of the historic centres. Normally most of these people are artisans and labourers and they face the danger of being evicted so that restorers can work on their homes and then sell them or rent them at high prices.

Professor Di Stefano feels that now help to the fabric of buildings in these old centres is an accepted principle, there should be help with the housing, for the people who live in them.

Man held after  
Briton's death

Brussels, May 2.—Police today arrested a 20-year-old labourer in connection with the death of a British businessman living in Brussels.

The body of Mr Desmond Bailey, aged 53, who was found in his flat in central Brussels on Wednesday morning. The sources said the labourer, who was not named, had not been charged pending the results of an autopsy on Mr Bailey.—Reuters.

Italian general freed

Rome, May 2.—General Vito Miceli, former head of the Italian Secret Service, who is accused of plotting a right-wing coup, was today released from detention because the maximum period by which he could be held had expired.

it or whether to join up with the Americans.

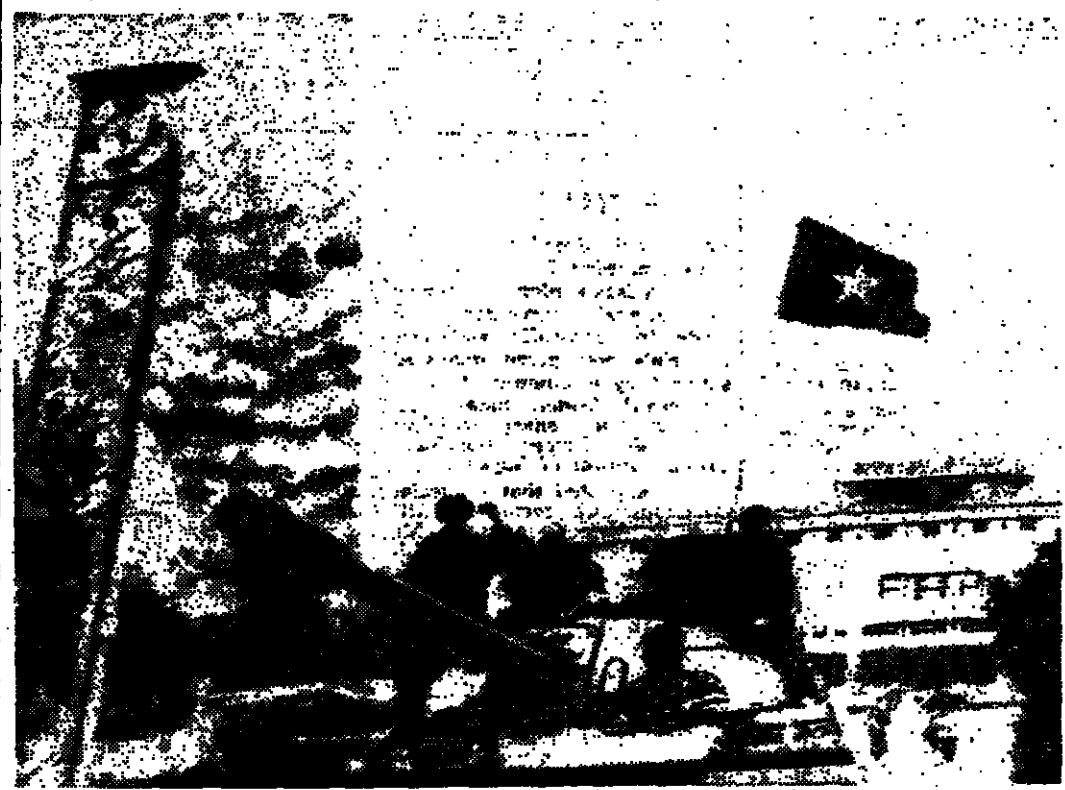
M Michel D'Ornano, the Minister of Industry and Research, is, it seems, prominent among those favouring the "realisation of a solution of cooperation with the Americans."

When he was questioned by M Michel Debré, the former Gaullist Prime Minister, in the National Assembly this week, he carefully limited himself to saying that the computer industry was among the national priorities.

Signor Spinielli emphasized he was not against European collaboration with the American computer industry, but that the French Government was not ready to embrace the whole of the Unidata group.

The French Government has failed to give any clear directives to the industry, and there is a general impression that members of the Cabinet, as well as the top management of the CII, are divided on the subject.

## OVERSEAS



The Vietcong's flag flies at the presidential palace in Saigon on Wednesday as its tanks move into the grounds. The photograph was released by North Vietnam yesterday.

## Cries of 'Go home' greet refugees

From Peter Strafford  
New York, May 2

There were shouts of "Go home" at the airport of Fort Smith, Arkansas, when the first batch of Vietnamese refugees arrived in the area today. About half a dozen young people carried signs saying "Only Ford wants them" and other protests were planned by residents who did not want the Vietnamese there.

At the official level, on the other hand, the 71 refugees were given a warm welcome as they walked off the aircraft and stood shivering in damp weather. Mr David Pryor, the Governor of Arkansas, and other officials were there to welcome them to the state. There was applause from many of the onlookers.

"This is your first day in America," Mr Pryor said. "We hope you realize that our people in Arkansas and America share this moment in the agony, pain and sorrow you have experienced."

This mixed reception illustrates the different reactions of

Americans as they face the influx of refugees from Vietnam. At the White House officials emphasize America's tradition of opening its doors to refugees, but at the local level there has been something approaching xenophobia.

Congressmen from California, Arkansas and Florida, the three main resettlement areas, have been deluged with complaints from constituents. However, the Gallup poll reported that opposition was not confined to those states; taking the country as a whole, only 36 per cent of its sample were in favour of allowing the Vietnamese to live in the United States, with 54 per cent opposed.

Today *The New York Times* reported that the main objection was that the refugees were taking away jobs at a time of high unemployment, although there were also fears of disease and communism. Opposition appeared to be strongest in cities, such as Detroit and Los Angeles, which have been affected badly by the recession.

"People are losing their cars, houses, jobs," a black car worker in Detroit said. "Let them stay there until we do something for people here."

Elsewhere big efforts are being made to welcome the Vietnamese, especially by such people as former refugees from Hungary and Cuba. "I feel like we Americans are pretty small at times," one religious leader in Arkansas said. "The best thing we could do is make these people feel as at home as Christians possibly."

The main problem—which is already slowing things down at Camp Pendleton, outside Los Angeles—is finding American sponsors to assume financial responsibility for the refugees until they become American citizens.

Nevertheless, officials in Arkansas are confident that none of the refugees will have to stay in the camps for more than a year. Most of them, they say, can speak reasonable English and have sufficient education and skills to find jobs.

Phnom Penh  
silence  
baffles the  
French

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, May 2

The French Government, baffled in its attempts to contact the Khmer Rouge government in Cambodia about the fate of more than 600 French and other foreign nationals, today renewed appeals for help to the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

M Jean Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, today described the situation as "absolutely abnormal." He had spent more than an hour with President Giscard d'Estaing reviewing the plight of the refugees, who are somewhere between the French Embassy in Phnom Penh and the Thai border.

The French Government, he said, had "brought into play all the diplomatic means within its power, but the local authorities in Cambodia are refusing all contact."

The sense of frustration in Paris was made clear as the Elgisey dispatches disclosed that, according to diplomatic reports, some foreign embassies in Phnom Penh had been sacked and not one was able to function.

M Sauvagnargues said that appeals earlier this week to Prince Sihanouk, the Cambodian exiled leader in Peking, had brought "no results."

He also disclosed that, directly after the Lon Nol Government had left Phnom Penh, the French Government had been in contact with the Cambodian Royal Government of National Unity and, although Prince Sihanouk welcomed this, there was no response on the spot.

The French Government also denied allegations that there were any Cambodian "war criminals" hiding among the refugees.

Bruce Felling writes from Bangkok, Thailand: M Marc Bonnerfous, a senior French envoy, arrived here from Paris today to try to discover the cause of the delay in the refugees' release. In 10-minute talk, a Khmer Rouge border official said that the convoy was about 30 miles from the border, but gave no reasons for the delay.

## S Vietnam leaders 'were impatient to surrender'

Hanoi, May 2.—Former President Duong Van Minh of South Vietnam told a senior North Vietnamese officer he had been "waiting impatiently for you to arrive for the ceremony of handing over power" when revolutionary forces reached the presidential palace in Saigon on the day of the city's surrender.

Minh, who served as North Vietnamese spokesman in Saigon on a four-power military ceasefire agreement after the 1973 Paris peace agreement, gave this account of President Minh's surrender in a dispatch in the North Vietnamese newspaper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan*.

He said he entered the palace at 12.30 pm on April 30 and found President Minh. Vice-President Nguyen Van Huynh and Mr Vu Van Mau, the Foreign Minister, were also present. "All three sat very stiffly in their big armchairs, guarded by two revolutionary soldiers," Colonel Tin wrote.

After the President told them he had been waiting since the morning for the hand over power, a senior officer accompanying Colonel Tin replied: "All power. From top to bottom. It is the revolution which has recovered power through its offensives and its

uprisings. The Army and the administration have completely collapsed."

Colonel Tin said the officer went on: "You cannot hand over something that slips through your hands. You must surrender right now."

After a long silence, Colonel Tin wrote, "We told them to stay on and to follow the instructions of the Revolutionary Government. They obeyed."

He added that the three South Vietnamese leaders "were happy first of all because they and their families were safe and sound. They told us they had found a large quantity of gold that (former President) Thieu had not been able to take with him when he fled."

Colonel Tin said the official representative of the Revolutionary Government arrived at 2 pm to receive the unconditional surrender of President Minh's Government and Army.

The menu for that evening's dinner had been found in a drawer in the President's study. "The dinner would never take place. That night they would dine on a soldier's field rations, rice and canned meat, that the Revolutionary Government gave them."—Agence France-Press.

New Cambodia  
regime  
recognized

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Britain has recognized the new Government in Cambodia. A Note announcing this was handed to Mr Douc Rasy, who has been Cambodian Ambassador in London for the past two years, at the Foreign Office yesterday. Consultations on the question of recognizing the new Government in South Vietnam are still taking place.

Mr Rasy was told that Britain would expect the present staff to leave the Cambodian Embassy if the new Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia made such a request. The question of rank, said nearly himself and his staff was not raised.

No decision has been taken on reopening a resident mission in Phnom Penh, but Britain would be glad to establish relations.

Government hold  
crossroads  
in Laos fighting

Vientiane, May 2.—Fighting by Government troops and pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces for an important crossroads between Vientiane and the Laotian royal capital of Luang Prabang has ended.

They say that nine Government soldiers were killed and a mobile unit belonging to the mixed committees responsible for supervising the 1973 Vientiane ceasefire agreements was being sent to the Sala Phoukine crossroads, about 125 miles north of Vientiane.

The sources added that a Pathet Lao force was still only about one mile from the crossroads, which was not being held by troops under the command of General Vang Pao, including Thai mercenaries, who were recruited, trained and paid by the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Cyprus split  
over  
control of  
airport

By A. M. Rendel

The Cyprus talks in Vienna, which were expected to end yesterday, were continued with a long discussion on the re-opening of Nicosia airport. It was then decided to hold a further session today.

A wrangle on this subject was always likely since Mr Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has proposed joint control of the airport under a neutral managing director, which implies the principle of equal control for the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

Mr Nikos Clerides, the Greek Cypriot leader, is most reluctant to concede this, since control of the airport on this basis would be a precedent for an equal share for the Turkish Cypriots in positions of power in the future federal administration, and the Turkish Cypriots total only 120,000 against a Greek Cypriot community of 500,000.

Presumably Archbishop Makarios, the Greek and Turkish governments will be consulted overnight.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, under whose aegis the negotiators are meeting, continued to emphasize yesterday, however, that the atmosphere is good, and would pave the way for a "global solution" later.

The fact is that the Cypriot leaders have made progress in preparing for agreements on their internal problems, but cannot reach a final settlement without the assent of the Turkish Government.

The Turks hope for a package deal in which withdrawals by them in Cyprus are offset by gains from Greece over oil rights in the Aegean Sea.

But at present, both Greece and Turkey, for different reasons, believe that time is on their side.

Until this situation changes, no speedy advance to an overall solution seems possible, however sensibly the Cypriot leaders themselves conduct their exchanges.

Discord among  
Arab 'brothers'

After the 1967 war, the Arabs seemed to have closed their ranks—but the intrigues were as deep rooted as ever. At the Rabat summit, the revolutionary Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, called the conservative King of Saudi Arabia "Brother Faisal", and was shocked to see fellow Arabs kiss the hands of their monarchs.

Tomorrow in *The Sunday Times*, Muhammad Heykal, friend of President Nasser and President Sadat of Egypt, continues his account of Middle East power politics by describing the discord among the Arab brotherhood.

Yellow River power

Peking, May 2.—China has inaugurated its largest hydroelectric power station on the Yellow River, which will produce 5,700 million kWh a year.

Hunger strike by Iranians

By a Staff Reporter

Twenty-one Iranian students were on hunger strike yesterday in Britain prison where they are on remand until Thursday on a conspiracy, to trespass at the Iranian Embassy in London.

Thirty members of the Confederation of Iranian Students demonstrated peacefully outside the United Nations Information Centre in London, where, they say, they will remain until their companions are freed.

The demonstration at the Iranian Embassy on Tuesday was in protest at the death of nine political prisoners in Iran. Worldwide protests in front of British consulates, embassies and Crown offices were threatened yesterday by the Confederation of Iranian Students based in Frankfurt, in the event of the continued imprisonment of the students.

More sign pact  
on nuclear ban

The number of countries which are full parties to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, grew from 87 to 92 yesterday, when West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg deposited "instruments of ratification" at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London.

All five countries had previously signed the treaty but had not ratified because the Italians had needed time to complete the political process and they wanted to ratify together.

Reporter abducted

Buenos Aires, May 2.—Argentine journalists started a wave of strikes today in protest against the abduction of a Señiorita Ana Guzzetti, a left-wing reporter, who is feared to be in the hands of an assassination squad.

Guerrilla charged

Tokyo, May 2.—Jun Nishikawa, a member of the Red Army guerrilla group, who allegedly took part in a raid on the French Embassy in the Hague last September, was today charged with attempted murder. He was deported from Sweden.

Tribesmen surrender

Tall Tangle, May 2.—Mr Bhutto, the Pakistan Prime Minister, today personally accepted the surrender of 55 tribesmen who fought a guerrilla war against the Government in Baluchistan in the past two years.

Body identified

A man found burnt in a cemetery at Crowborough, Sussex, on Thursday who died in hospital, was identified yesterday as Mr Leonard Roy Dale, aged 36, of Croydon. A petrol can was found near him.

Border tension

Nairobi, May 2.—Tension along the Uganda-Tanzania border increased today when Uganda alleged that Tanzanian troops had tried to kidnap four Ugandans in two incidents at the border village of Mutukula.

Briton shot dead

Karachi, May 2.—A young Briton, named as Mr Swait, has died in hospital after being shot near Quetta, about 500 miles north of here. A British Embassy spokesman said.

Solzhenitsyn visit

Montreal, May 2.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian writer, arrived in Montreal on Monday from Zurich, according to press reports.

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## OVERSEAS

## S Africa makes concessions on home ownership for blacks in urban areas

From Our Correspondent  
Cape Town, May 2

The South African Government has announced sweeping concessions to urban Africans which indicated a significant shift in Nationalist attitudes.

In conceding a form of home "ownership" to urban Africans, Mr Vorster's Government has abandoned the "verwoerdian principle that urban blacks are 'temporary sojourners' who must look to the rural African reserves for any rights of residential security. The move has far-reaching political implications in that the whole question of the political rights of urban Africans will again come to the fore.

The concessions do not fully meet the demands made by Chief Buthezi of KwaZulu and other black leaders at their meeting with Mr Vorster earlier this year. But they have opened the way for further advance.

Under the concessions, announced in Parliament, Africans will be able to buy the "right of occupation" of homes on land belonging to local authorities on a 30-year leasehold tenure, and will be able to bequeath their houses or the right of occupation.

Urban African traders, hitherto restricted in their range of business, will be able to deal in a wide range of commodities, enter into partnerships and establish more than one type of business. Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Party MP, warmly welcomed the concessions, which are a direct result of the January meeting between

Mr Vorster and the black leaders.

Johannesburg, May 2.—In announcing the concessions in Parliament, Mr Michel Botha, Minister for Bantu Administration, said doctors and other professional blacks would be able to have their own offices in residential areas reserved for blacks.

"The good results achieved as a result of constructive dialogue is proof of the Government's sincere intentions, in accordance with its principles and policy, to come forward continuously with further adjustments," he said.

Talks have begun with African homeland leaders to revise influx control laws which control the number of Africans living in white areas, he added.

Mr Botha said the new policy could be seen as a return to the system which existed in 1967. Until then, urban Africans were able to lease houses for a 30-year term. Thereafter, all houses became the property of the white municipality, the Government's Bantu administration boards.

Black leaders welcomed the concessions although they said they did not go far enough. Chief Lucas Mangoshe, Chief Minister of the Sophutha Tswana Homeland said: "We would like our people to own their own property, including land, in the urban areas, and any measure which stops short of that does not recognize the permanence of Africans in urban areas. But as it is an improvement on the present position, it is most welcome."

Chief Buthezi, leader of the Zulu Homeland, said he was far from satisfied. "When we talked to the Prime Minister, he refused to regard any of our people in the urban areas as permanent. But we regard many of them as permanent residents in the urban areas."

He said Mr Vorster should be complimented for re-examining leasehold rights for Africans but "I must confess my disappointment that he has not given them long lease rights" which would have been "far closer" to reality.

"I also wish to compliment the Government on concessions made to our businessmen and professional people, such as doctors. At the same time, we cannot boast as leaders of our people that we have achieved much, particularly as the iniquitous influx regulations are not going to be removed."

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, an African homeland expected to win independence from South Africa next year, said the new policy fell short of what was desired.

The concession to give urban blacks some form of permanent tenure was, none the less, welcomed. "It will thrill all concerned in the struggle for human rights."

Mr T. J. Makhaya, Mayor of Soweto, said the new policy was what Africans had been waiting for. "We welcome the news. Although we had expected to be allowed to own land, we are grateful for the little we now have."

## Wilson plan scorned by Guyana premier

From David Spanier  
Kingston, May 2

Mr Wilson's plan for a new international agreement on trade in foodstuffs and raw materials was given qualified support by a number of Commonwealth leaders today, despite extremely sharp criticism from Mr Forbes Burnham, Prime Minister of Guyana.

It is expected that a special Commonwealth committee will now be formed to study Mr Wilson's proposals, along with the demands of African and Caribbean countries for a new world economic order. The committee would then report to Commonwealth finance ministers in August, before the opening of the United Nations session.

Mr Forbes Burnham, who wants to sweep away the present economic system, made it clear at the Commonwealth summit here that the Caribbean group and others are seeking revolution, not reform.

"Mr Wilson's ideas contain nothing new. They go back to the 1930s, which is perhaps understandable, given his personal experience in economic affairs," Mr Burnham told me.

Addressing the leaders' conference, he said: "We cannot but look askance at piecemeal proposals which confine themselves to merely one area of the action programme for the new international economic order."

Mr Burnham called for a new comprehensive plan which would link commodity prices to the rising cost of industrial products caused by inflation. The British plan, he added, fell far short of Mr Wilson's declared aim of redistributing the world's wealth in favour of the poor and starving.

British sources expressed some satisfaction, however, that most Commonwealth countries, apart from Guyana and possibly Mauritius, saw at least some merit in Mr Wilson's plan for a new general agreement on commodities. In particular, Mr Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister and Mrs Bandaranaike for Ceylon, said they were pleased that Mr Wilson had singled out tea and jute for immediate action.

General Gowon, the Nigerian head of state, disagreed with Guyana's criticisms, and was among several Commonwealth leaders who emphasized the need to build on the recent convention between the European Community and developing countries, signed in Lome.

Among the developed countries at the conference, Mr Wallace Rowling, Prime Minister of New Zealand, perhaps reflected the general reaction to Mr Wilson's statement when he said that while principles were fine, it was their practical application which really mattered.

If there was a common fault



Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, kissing Mrs Beverly Manley, as he arrived to attend a dinner in Kingston, Jamaica, for the Commonwealth heads of government, given by Mr Michael Manley (above), Prime Minister of Jamaica.

in both Mr Wilson's and Mr Burnham's presentations, he said today. "It was the way they dealt with all the principles without taking their comments far enough. Ideas are not good without mechanics."

Mr Rowling added that the Commonwealth expert committee reported quickly. There is a mood now which can be used, he said. "People have had their fingers burned in the economic crisis and are ready to do something. Once the sun begins to shine again, people may forget their previous troubles."

The Commonwealth prime ministers confirmed the appointment today, as expected, of Mr Shridath "Sonny" Ramphal as Commonwealth Secretary General in succession to Mr Arnold Smith, who retires in June.

Mr Ramphal, who is Foreign Minister of Guyana, said the Commonwealth had been its "quality of striking the balance of practicality, of melding formalism with reality, of accepting the challenge of change."

"It is really an ongoing challenge that the Commonwealth must always remain ready to meet—a challenge to prevent this unique association of nations and peoples from ever becoming a relic of yesterday," he declared. Mr Ramphal, who read law at London University,

## PARLIAMENT, May 2, 1975

## Change in Service voting envisaged

SIR ANTHONY MEYER (West Flint, C), moving the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill, said pressure was mounting to make universal suffrage truly universal. The House was increasing at the arguments of administrative difficulty which were usually advanced to resist any change. It could not be truly democratic unless anybody who was entitled to vote was easily able to do so. That was not the result of the Bill.

The Bill dealt with three classes of would-be voters, those who were on holiday on polling day. Service men, and those who found themselves out of the register at the time the election campaign began.

The Bill was designed to rectify what had turned out to be the unfortunate consequences of the system introduced with the best intentions in 1963 as a result of the recommendations of the Speaker's conference for the annual registration of Service voters.

It was hoped the annual registration would increase the number of Service men on the register but it was the opposite and it produced a drastic reduction in the number to the shockingly low figure of 25 per cent. In 1973 the Speaker's conference recommended returning to the previous system and the Bill gave effect to that recommendation.

Service men joined up were put on the register and stayed there until he left the Service.

The idea taken root that the Labour Government would oppose an extension of the vote for people away on holiday because they were liable to lose their votes through being away. Even that was true, and he did not believe it was, it was particularly important for a Labour Government to scotch that myth, since they were vulnerable to the charge of overlooking around with boundaries for electoral advantage.

MR CARTWRIGHT (Greenwich, Woolsich, C) said he opposed the extension of postal and proxy votes for holidaymakers on the grounds of practicality.

For several years he had expressed the view that there ought to be some sort of machinery by which the system of proxy votes was made more effective.

MR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) said he was in favour of the Bill, but he was not in favour of the extension of the vote to people who were away on holiday.

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## Workers applaud Cardinal in Santiago

Santiago, May 2.—Applause

echoed through Santiago Cathedral yesterday when Cardinal Raúl Silva Henríquez criticized businessmen who acted as "owners of the workers."

Emphasizing that profit must not be the essential driving force of the economy, Cardinal Silva Henríquez said that the highest law must be free competition of supply and demand. Land has been given for everybody and not just for the rich."

The special Mass was one of several gatherings authorized by the Chilean military junta to celebrate International Labour Day. Outdoor meetings were banned under a state of emergency proclaimed in September, 1973.

Crowds of workers belonging to Christian trade unions as well as delegations from the armed forces, attended the celebration marking "Christian Workers' Day."

Cardinal Silva Henríquez called on businessmen to "develop their generosity and imagination" and bring about a "true reform for the benefit of their workers."

## Harmony reigns in UN environmental work

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, May 2

A remarkable harmony has marked the third meeting of the governing council of the United Nations Environment Programme, which ended at the programme's headquarters here today after two weeks.

Official of the programme have been pleasantly surprised by the ease with which potentially difficult issues, particularly those affected by the differing priorities of developing and developed countries, and the different outlooks of East and West, have been resolved.

The Council, which has 58 members, has seldom had to resort to a formal vote. One case where this was necessary concerned the decision to lay down principles of conduct to guide governments in the conservation and exploitation of natural resources which they share with other countries.

The draft of this resolution was approved only after 20 delegations had abstained, with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc delegates generally unwilling to support

the resolution but unwilling also to vote against it, among Third World bloc which supported it.

The sum of \$500,000 (\$217,000) was voted for a United Nations conference on desertification, and \$500,000 for the United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat), to be held in Vancouver next year.

It was, however, decided that a second conference on the human environment should not take place earlier than 1980, to allow time for proper perspective on environmental issues to evolve after the 1972 Stockholm conference.

In response to pressure from most of the delegates, the programme is to lay down its efforts more in future. There was general agreement that its work had become too widely spread for proper control and assessment of many activities undertaken.

An allocation of \$21,700,000 was authorized for activities of the fund this year, with a further \$27,800,000 in 1976 and \$32,500,000 in 1977.

American oil and energy organization (Olaide) in November 1973, to the setting up of a new Latin American economic system (Sela) in March this year by the Mexican and Venezuelan Presidents.

Nevertheless while most Latin American countries now have strongly pro-American governments, this has caused friction between Chile and Peru in Cilec and between Chile and the five other members of the Andean Pact. In addition, United States business interests now have the framework of a new trade law which promises sanctions against joint moves to raise the price of raw materials and against nationalization without compensation.

On the political side of the coin, America's determination to maintain the continent within its sphere of influence has traditionally meant pressure on leaders whose governments were propensities for structural reform invariably upsets the economic status quo.

So the count in Chile did not lead to repression in that country alone, now Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay are all collaborating in the drive against "extremists".

## Peru tries out new model of nationalization for a continent Subtler US approach to Latin American interests

From Jane Monahan  
Lima, May 2

Now that the United States has admitted its demise in Vietnam, informed sources say it may be expected to pay more subtle attention to Latin America.

Peru, Panama, Venezuela and Cuba are the most likely targets, as in different degrees they are now the most up of step with American policy.

In Peru the three nerve-centres of this policy have recently been touched. The left-wing press has started agitating for the confiscation of an American company's accounts which was financed by mineworkers. They claim that the company has been polluting San Nicolas Bay, that it has been diverting money abroad to affiliates in the form of commissions, and that it has been evading taxation and defaulting on 1971 Peruvian regulations under which miners are entitled to a percentage in pre-tax profits partly in cash and partly in shares.

On the basis of these allegations, miners argue that the Government should nationalize without paying compensation. But the Government, which is negotiating for a settlement, has not yet made any comment. The evolution of United

States business attitudes to nationalization in Latin America has been clear. When the Government of the late President Allende in Chile nationalized the copper mines without paying compensation, it was feared that a trend might have been set.

The Chilean coup solved that problem. But Peru, which had also confiscated an American company, stuck steadfastly to its position in spite of the United States cutting off aid and loans. Last year, however, Peru agreed to a compensation formula, and the principle that nationalization must be accompanied by *de facto* compensation was firmly established.

Now rather than direct ownership, informed sources say the preferred pattern is service and management contracts.

Most Latin American countries, and especially Peru, want such deals because they lack trained personnel.

In the struggle for joint control over natural resources, much has been achieved over the past few years. Almost everywhere, Latin American countries now belong to some form of raw material cartel; broader alliances have also been formed, from the creation of a Latin

American oil and energy organization (Olaide) in November 1973, to the setting up of a new Latin American economic system (Sela) in March this year by the Mexican and Venezuelan Presidents.

Nevertheless while most Latin American countries now have strongly pro-American governments, this has caused friction between Chile and Peru in Cilec and between Chile and the five other members of the Andean Pact. In addition, United States business interests now have the framework of a new trade law which promises sanctions against joint moves to raise the price of raw materials and against nationalization without compensation.

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## Iraq-Syria agreement on Euphrates reported

Riyadh, May 2.—Iraq and Syria have settled a dispute over the sharing of waters from the Euphrates, after a further meeting under Saudi Arabian auspices last night, the Saudi news agency said in Riyadh.

Mr Sobhi Kahale, the Syrian Minister for the Euphrates Dam, was last quoted as saying more cautiously: "We hope the next meeting will bring satisfactory results."

The delegations met last night in Jiddah after two earlier meetings in Riyadh since Wednesday. They were led by Mr Kahale, Mr Mukarram Talibani,

the Iraq Minister of Irrigation, and Shakhil Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources.

An Arab League technical committee of seven countries had also been examining the dispute in Cairo since Saturday, but Syria pulled out of it yesterday, accusing Iraq of waging a campaign against it. The Euphrates dispute broke out late in March. Iraq says that three million peasants are threatened by a shortage of irrigation water because of its excessive retention behind the new Tabqa dam in Syria.

## Arab brothers sentenced

From Our Correspondent  
Tel Aviv, May 2

Three brothers from the Arab sector of Jerusalem have been sentenced to jail for life for murdering an Israeli taxi driver last year and stuffing his booby-trapped body in the boot of his cab which they parked in a busy Jerusalem street.

A sister was averted when the driver's widow searching for her husband, found his cab before it could explode.

The brothers, Muhammed, Zaki and Zubayr Malabi, chanted anti-Israel slogans in

unison when Judge Yehuda Cohen pronounced sentence in the district court of Jerusalem yesterday.

According to the findings of the court, the youngest brother, organized the murder on instructions he received from Al Fatah.

On April 16 the brothers hired a taxi driven by Mr Zidon Abergil in the Jewish sector of Jerusalem for a drive to the Arab sector. When they arrived, Zubayr drew a pistol. Mr Abergil tried to resist and Zaki strangled him.

## Pay rises and warning on strikes for Kenyans

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, May 2

President Kenyatta has announced increases in the legal minimum pay for Kenyans but reminded the country that strikes were still banned.

Addressing a large crowd at a May Day ceremony at Mombasa he acknowledged recent pressure from trade unions, which have threatened to call a general strike next week, but said the Government understood the problems of workers caused by rising living costs.

He raised the minimum wage for all workers in Nairobi and Mombasa by 10 Kenyan shillings (about 60p) a month, but more than doubled the legal minimum wage for agricultural workers from 70 to 150 shillings a month.

President Kenyatta also referred to recent political unrest in Kenya and said the Government knew a few disgruntled people were being used by outsiders to create chaos in order to disrupt

Kenya's unprecedented progress. When he asked the crowd what should be done to such trouble there were cries of "Hang them."

Mr Juma Boy, general secretary of the Central Organization of Trade Unions, who had earlier announced the plan for a strike, denied that the country's workers were fighting the Government. They had confidence in the Government and in President Kenyatta's leadership.

Confusion was caused when the President appeared to announce that the minimum wage in Nairobi and Mombasa had been raised to 350 shillings instead of 300. It was later stated that the figure of 350 shillings applied to civil servants. Members of the service forces are also given wage increases.

Mombasa, May 2.—The Central Organization of Trade Unions today lifted its threat of a general strike. Mr Boy said here that this had been done because of the Government's concessions.—Reuters.

## Death toll rises in fourth day of Angola shooting

Luanda, May 2.—Hundreds

as shooting in the working class outskirts of Luanda, the Angolan capital, entered its fourth day today.

Operating theatres in the city's hospitals have been unable to keep pace with incoming patients for the past 48 hours. The Angolan Provisional Government last night called an emergency meeting attended by General Silva Cardoso, the Portuguese High Commissioner, and leaders of the three liberation movements sharing power with the Portuguese in the period before final independence next month.

They issued a joint appeal for an immediate end to the fighting and the restoration of "peace and vigilance."

The fighting seemed to be mainly among rival factions of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the Angola National Liberation Front. The third group, UNITA, remained outside the conflict, but joined the appeal.—Agence France Presse.

## Good omens for royal visit to Hongkong

From Richard Hughes  
Hongkong, May 2

Weather watchers have forecast good weather for the Queen's visit to Hongkong. This prediction is supported by Chinese tradition because there has been an unseasonable downpour of rain over the past two days.

Chinese soothsayers, in non-Maoist mood, point out that this is a good omen because heavy rainfall before the visit of a dignitary signifies a blessing from the gods.

The Queen's arrival on Sunday evening coincides with the birthday of Tin Hau, the Goddess of Heaven, which should ensure heavenly welcome.

As usual, this festival will be widely celebrated throughout the colony, with a two-hour procession of Chinese lions, dragons and acrobatic displays which will in effect act as curtain-raiser for the royal couple's programme on the ensuing two days. They leave for Japan early on Wednesday.

Traditional Chinese displays and demonstrations have been arranged for the Queen, who will be invited to "dot the

eye" of a dragon for good luck at a schoolchildren's reception at a sports ground.

Hongkong's leading Chinese orchestra will also play traditional instruments in view of the stand from which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will watch a colourful parade up Nathan Road. This performance will be interwoven uniquely with the drums of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, the band of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Hampshire Regiment, and the bagpipes of the Brigade of Gurkhas.

The only cloud on the Hongkong horizon is the threat by Marxist radical students to stage an "anti-colonial" demonstration at Kowloon Park during the Nathan Road procession. They now say that they will publicly burn a picture of the Queen and a Union Jack.

Chinese Communist Party officials who have disavowed these radicals as "Trotskyists" are known to disapprove privately but strongly of these threats.

Miki, the Japanese Prime Minister, today told his Cabinet to try to prevent a national rail strike which could disrupt the Queen's travel plans.

The instruction was made at a Cabinet meeting when some ministers expressed anxiety over a four-day wage strike by the rail workers, planned to start on May 7. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are due to arrive in Tokyo on the same date.

A rehearsal for the Queen's welcoming ceremony was held at the guest house in Tokyo today. It was attended by about 50 British and Japanese officials, including Sir Frederick Warner, the British Ambassador.

Mr Takeo Miki today also praised the British for their calmness in economic adversity; but he urged them to make greater efforts to export goods to Japan.

At a press conference for British correspondents, he said: "The Japanese have great trust in the quality of British merchandise and we would like to see our countrymen engage in a little more export drive—as the Americans say—or perhaps efforts is a better word."

## Children on remand in jail







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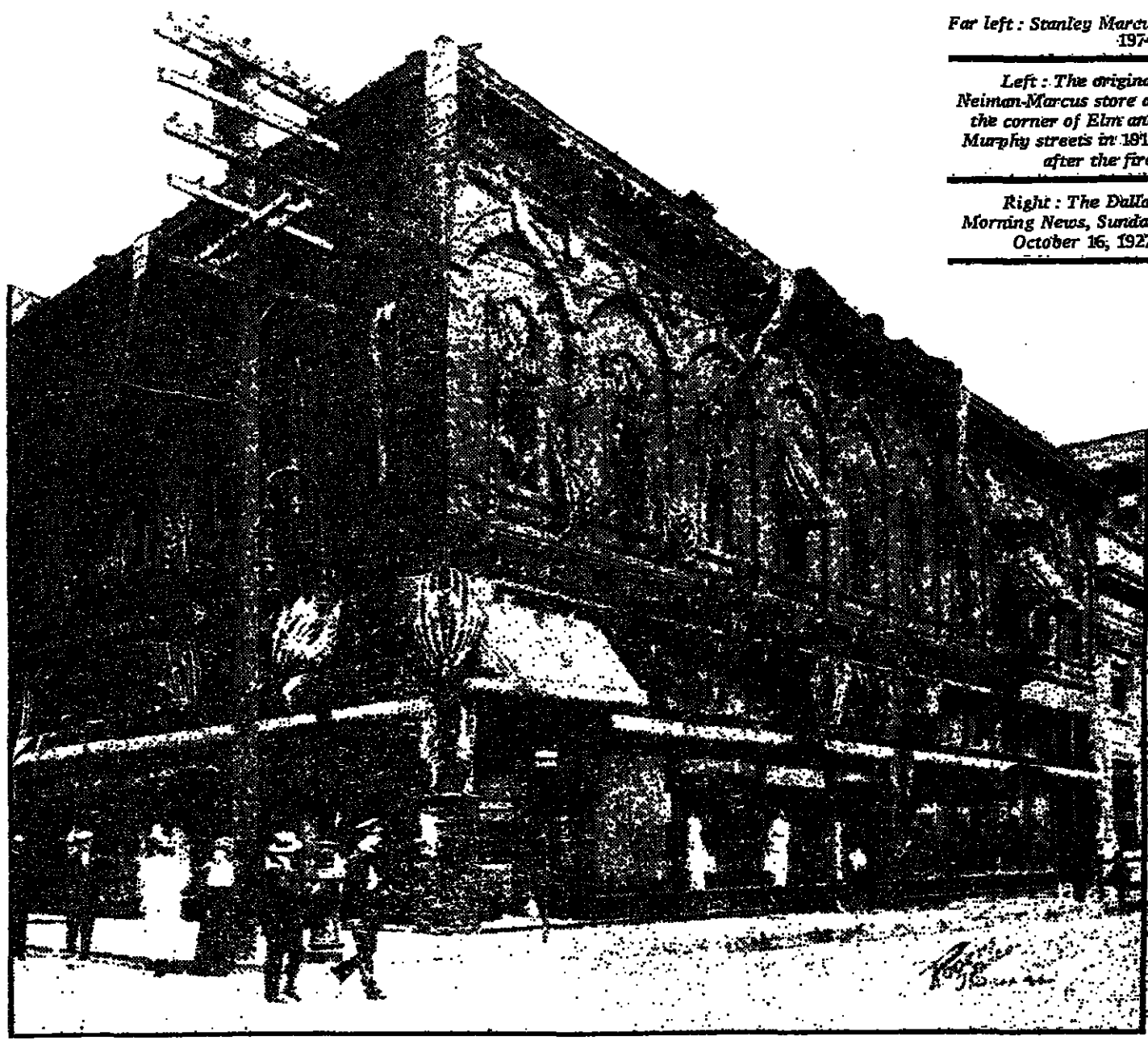
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# Weathering the Depression in Dallas

by Stanley Marcus



Neiman-Marcus of Dallas, Texas, was started in 1907 by Herbert Marcus, his younger sister Carrie Neiman and her husband Al. They opted for the tenuous rewards of high style merchandising rather than for the Kansas/Missouri franchise for a new product called Coca-Cola. The store from the first set high standards of customer service and stock quality. In 1928 the family partnership split up. Carrie divorced Al Neiman, his interest was bought out and Stanley Marcus, Herbert's eldest son, found himself in the front line of the business.



Far left: Stanley Marcus 1974.

Left: The original Neiman-Marcus store at the corner of Elm and Murphy streets in 1913 after the fire.

Right: The Dallas Morning News, Sunday October 16, 1927.



The community was shocked by the divorce, and by the dissolution of the long-time business association. Friends and customers alike took sides, but public opinion as a whole swung towards Aunt Carrie and my father. Market relationships had been conducted, in great degree, by "how Al" so with his departure it was decided that I should take over the merchandising of the better apparel departments and to solidify our vendor connections. In addition, I was supposed to exercise financial control over the two buyers, my Aunt Carrie and Moira Cullen, neither of whom had ever shown much interest in fiscal responsibility. They both loved beautiful things and would never pass a desirable garment, however overbought they might be. Under them I received a post-graduate course in specialty store buying, for they were buyers with courage, taste, fashion awareness, and a non-compromising understanding of quality. Miss Cullen had, in addition, the ability to know not only what was wrong with a garment, but why it was wrong. Even in 1923, many manufacturers still hadn't mastered the technique of balancing a garment, an attribute essential to perfect fit and comfort. She had "caliper" eyes, and the slightest errant detail would be the subject for a lengthy dissertation and subsequent correction. At first, I often wondered how manufacturers could put up with what seemed to me such nit-picking. They did, I learned later, because they usually found her to be right and they could improve their product by listening to her. Finally, they listened because we were important buyers, and on Seventh Avenue the power of the pen that writes the orders is all-powerful.

In looking at a line, Aunt Carrie would remark, "That dress has a rayon binding. We must change it to pure silk, for our customers won't accept rayon." It probably cost the maker \$1.50 to make the change, but he acceded without argument. They would agonize for 30 minutes over the selection of the quality of lace to go into a ball gown, or the best shade of black for a winter coat purchase. Until then, I had always thought that there was just one shade of black, but to my astonishment I learned that since World War I, dyestuffs had been made in the United States instead of in Germany, and that we had not yet mastered the making of a black black with any consistency. Too many of the black coatings had either a blue or greenish cast. I learned to look for hand-made buttonholes, and to be willing to pay extra for them to improve moderately priced garments. I was taught to look inside a dress to see how cleanly it was finished, and how much underpadding had been used in the course of making it. Aunt Carrie and Miss Cullen were not designers and they had no false illusions about it. But they were creators of a style, a Neiman-Marcus style, which they accomplished by fabric substitution, "always for the

better": by the replacement of garish buttons, plus and belt buckles with simpler ornamentation; by insisting on hand-sewn linings, deeper hems, and subtle colours.

Herman Seigenfeld, of the firm of Maurice Rentner, Midway of Bill Blass, gives Miss Cullen single-handed credit for having forced his firm, and then the entire market, to make the "step-in" dress, with buttons down the front, which permitted a woman to step into her dress instead of having to pull it over her head, thus musing her coiffure. This was a major contribution to the dress business which this remarkable woman made, and which has been little recognized. As the result of working with these two women over a long period, my eye became attuned to what they saw, my critical faculties became sharpened to the nuances in taste and fashion. When I first started going to showings with them, I was apprehensive of my own judgment—they knew so much and seemed so positive—but in the course of time I found that I could pick styles with confidence and be as right as they were.

We might be in the midst of an important seasonal buy when a special order would come in from Dallas for a garment for a very particular customer, or the very important customer might show up in New York, wanting to be taken around the market to make selections at two or three of the leading designers' showrooms. Miss Cullen or Aunt Carrie would interrupt their work to take care of the request, inconvenient though it might be, for that's the way the business had been built. "How can you afford to devote so much time and effort to a single customer when you are buying for thousands of customers?" I asked. Aunt Carrie replied, "We can't afford not to. If we don't take care of these unusual requests from women who are depending on us, they might drop in on a competitive store in New York, and then we would lose them for good."

Many of us thought Aunt Carrie's taste was infallible, but she disagreed, saying, "No one's judgment is infallible." Then she taught me a very important lesson when I reminded her of the failure of a particular fashion a few years back. She said, "It's a mistake to base fashion predictions on the past. There are no rules in the fashion business." She almost always wore black, with a strand of pearls around her neck and two handsome gold bracelets on one wrist. She had strong convictions about what she liked and didn't like, but she was probably the most modest woman I have ever known.

Specialty store retailing in particular, I soon learned, consisted of a mass of minutiae, and you made and kept your customers by your ability to remember small details, such as anniversary dates or birth-days; a promise to get a certain evening bag in time for a specific social occasion; an assurance that a purchase wouldn't be billed until the

following month; a promise that the dress bought for a girlfriend would be billed to the Mr., not the Mrs., account; the new name of your thrice-married best customer; a stock check to find out why we had missed the sale of a pair of black patent leather pumps; an investigation to discover who in the organization had indiscreetly commented that a certain designer's collection was poor. None of this was trivial.

Nineteen twenty-eight was a year of crisis, but it was also a year of innovation. There had been a small space on the ground floor which had been leased out to a tenant who proved to be unsuccessful, so we decided to take it over for a man's shop. Our reputation had been built solely in the women's field, and our credibility as menswear merchants had to be proved to a doubting male clientele. We employed the same methods that had brought success in other areas, building customer by customer. We felt that one man would tell another if we could render satisfaction through superior service and merchandise. Most of the top-quality furnishing business was going to New York to Sullka's simply because no merchant in Dallas brought in fine French linens, imported shirts, and English and French neck-wares; when we proved that we had the same things hitherto available only in New York, Dallas men were only too glad to buy them at home.

That year also marked our invention of personalized gift-wrapping, a service that became one of the distinctive hallmarks of our store. The idea of Christmas-wrapping the thousands of gifts purchased to individual order, instead of putting them in the traditional holly-decorated box, came, I believe, from Zula McCauley, our advertising manager. The idea caught on well, and our gift-wrapped packages achieved a national reputation. Customers in New York would order a New York-made bottle of toilet water

and again when the wartime boom gave employment and increased salaries to millions of low-income workers.

Many times I've toyed with the question of whether I could have had the courage, foresight, and general business acumen to have started a business from scratch as my father had done. To this day I don't know the answer, and I never shall. I entered the store when it was firmly rooted, when the early financial tribulations had been overcome, and although we went through some gales and even typhoons, it required completely different talents to say afloat than to set forth on the lonely journey alone. My contributions to the business took shape in my ability to translate the store's ideals into ideas that a larger number of potential customers could find credible. Somewhere in my education I had picked up a sense of promotion, an understanding of how to do things that would get a maximum amount of desirable publicity, a flair for communicating with people by doing things that commanded attention.

One day in 1934, Eddie and I were talking about the policies of the national fashion magazines, which limited their editorial credits to the New York stores that advertised with them. If a woman picked up a copy of *Vogue* or *Harper's Bazaar*, she would read "available at Bergdorf's, Goodmans, or Saks Fifth Avenue". We concluded that sooner or later our customers would be thus influenced to shop at one of these New York stores, and that the only way to combat this no-advertiser, no-credit policy was by becoming an advertiser ourselves, thereby earning our own credits. We took the idea to my father, and despite the fact that we were in the throes of the Depression and financial retrenchment, he approved our first national advertising commitment. We reasoned that we would not only get credits, but would also make our local customers very proud of the fact that their store was being nationally advertised. We thought that when Mrs. Brown, the wife of the president of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, went to New York and was entertained by the wife of one of her husband's business associates and was asked, "Where did you get that beautiful fur coat?" she would reply, "Why, at Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, where I buy all my clothes". Having made this declaration, we reasoned that it would be difficult for her to then shop at Bergdorf's. We relied on our understanding of the psychology of small-town residents, who have a certain inferiority complex in relation to people from metropolitan areas, coupled with a consuming desire to own something of recognizable merit. Small-town inhabitants like to boast of a movie star or a writer from "their" town. It gives them a sense of identity. We wanted to give them a label which would provide them with what has come to be known today as a "security blanket". So went our theories.

Our first two advertisements appeared in *Vogue* and *Harper's Bazaar* that fall. Up to the publication of our advertisements, we made sure our local customers were made aware of this bit of audaciousness, and even persuaded one of the daily papers to editorialize with pride on the civic contribution that Neiman-Marcus had made in carrying the message of its fashion leadership to the outside world. At that time Dallas as a city was yearning for national recognition, and Neiman-Marcus was bailed by its leaders for its boldness.

I invited Mrs. Chase, the editor of *Vogue*, who had been further east than the Hudson River, to come to Texas as our guest for the Centennial fashion show. She accepted on condition that I would accompany her on the train trip, for while she had made scores of trips to Europe, she had no experience with domestic travel. She may have thought that Indiana might still be lurking in the Ozark hills. I accompanied her from New York and on changing trains in St. Louis we had the good fortune to run into Matt Sloan, president of the M K & T railroad, whose private car we attached to the train we were taking. He invited us to be his guests for dinner, at which I served the famous "Korones", a cornbread, a cornbread service, and sure it was Mrs. Chase's first experience with cornbread in any form, but she adored it and insisted on getting a recipe.

She was genuinely overwhelmed by the store, and the warmth of Texas hospitality. Alice Hughes, a Hearst syndicated columnist, reported: "We overheard her (Mrs. Chase) mention that of her life she had one dress of a perfect shop for women in seeing the store, Mrs. Chase believed her dream had come true. She finds in Neiman-Marcus that kind of store a second her belief heartily. Nineteen thirty-six marked the store's Centennial, I also the year in which the United States discovered Texas, and Dallas. From that date on, Texas became a focal point of the nation, with horde of writers, photographers, and visitors descending upon the state and Neiman-Marcus, best-known institution. The Depression was lifting, the economy being given a stimulus of wartime preparations. We had survived the Depression with dignity and reputation. We had suffered minor financial losses in 1931 and 1932, but we ended it with a record volume of sales of \$4,500,000, a net profit of a quarter of a million dollars and an increase of 105 per cent in the number of check accounts as compared with the number at the beginning of the Depression. We had broadened our market successfully.

This extract is from *Mind the Store* by Stanley Marcus which is published next Monday by Elm Tree Books. Hamish Hamilton at £4.50.



*you'll buy a Hayter*















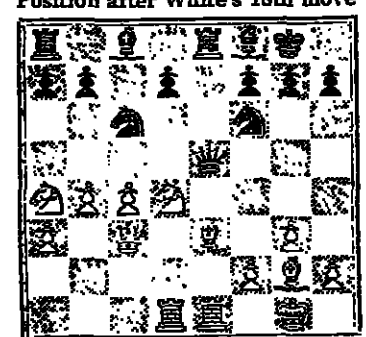
Chess

Coming to the aid of the party

Last week that the... chess... party...  
...the... chess... party...  
...the... chess... party...

From the Americas there are... chess... party...  
...the... chess... party...  
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stack: better is 8... P x P;... chess... party...  
...the... chess... party...  
...the... chess... party...



Position after White's 18th move... chess... party...  
...the... chess... party...  
...the... chess... party...

Saturday Bazaar

**For the Epicure**

**BONUS MONTH**

Transport, Rates, Packing Materials, Electricity...  
...the... chess... party...

**Drink**

**Pleasures rarely tasted**

Wines from single growths...  
...the... chess... party...

**Shops and Stores**

**Relax**

(at our prices you can)

**£185**

Another brilliant design by Lafer of Brazil...  
...the... chess... party...

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We wish to purchase at all times for cash on receipt...

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**SANS** (Pale Dry)  
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Answers to these and many other questions...

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The world's most sophisticated handheld calculators...

**THE TIMES**

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George Hutchinson

# Rates, the resentment that cries out for reform

Have you paid your rates yet, even for the half-year? They were due last month, but many millions of pounds are still outstanding as householders up and down the country find it increasingly difficult to meet their obligations.

"Obligations," I say—but the word and the duty—both are easier to accept if the cost of every local service was charged more fairly and rationally than the present system allows. As things are, the rate demand has become one of the most provocative political symbols of the day, uniting people of every party (or none) in a coalition of resentment, resistance and counter-demand for reform.

Of course the essential fault does not lie with local authorities, however incompetent or wasteful some may be. But even the best of them are under fire for what is in reality a long-standing failure of the central government: the failure, in spite of Treasury grants (which on average meet 60 per cent of local authority expenditure), totally to remove the cost of some services from the rates.

The Layfield Committee of Inquiry may be expected to recognize this and explore a variety of alternatives in its report on local government finance—among them the proposal that education, a crushing element when applied to rates, should be entirely supported from taxation.

Whether the Wilson Government will be prepared to go as far as the critics would wish must remain in some doubt, however, if we are to judge from the Labour Party manifesto in the general election last October. Guarded and cautious (but no doubt sensibly so, pre-Layfield), it had this to say:

"Everybody realizes that the increasing responsibilities of local authorities must lead to reconsideration of the whole question of local government finance. The last Tory Government consistently rejected any alternatives to the rating system. We appreciate the anxieties of ratepayers and this is why we have set up this inquiry. But...public services have to be paid for by the public—the only argument is about how to share the costs, not how to avoid them."

The Conservative manifesto was more radical. "First," the Tories said, "we shall transfer to central government in the medium term the cost of teachers' salaries up to a specified number of teachers for each local education authority. Expenditure on police and the fire services will qualify for increased grants from the Exchequer. Secondly, within the normal limitations of a Parliamentary majority, we shall abolish the domestic rating system and replace it by taxes more broadly based and related to people's ability to pay. Local authorities must continue to have some independent source of finance."

This is a subject close to the heart of Mrs Margaret Thatcher. She was Mrs Thatcher herself—eight months before she became leader of the Tory Party—who introduced a debate in the House of Commons last June with a stirring condemnation of the Labour Government's attitude to rates, in the course of which she urged that the Layfield Committee should be asked to complete its inquiry more quickly than it is doing.

Not that the Tories are blameless, as Sir Jack Langford, who was a member of the Royal Commission on Local

The rate demand is one of the most provocative political symbols of the day, uniting people of every party in a coalition of resistance

Government, has recently demonstrated in a letter to *The Times*. Among other objections he criticizes the two-tier system of operational authorities in local government on grounds of expense.

In Sir Jack's words, "The resolve of the late Conservative administration, while still in opposition, to retain an operational second tier was almost casually entered into, never properly costed, but fastened round the neck of Mr Heath's government by its inclusion in their election manifesto."

To dismantle that system now might produce dislocations too alarming to contemplate, but even within it there are a number of measures by which rates could at once be brought down.

Mr Roland Freeman, a former chairman of the Finance Committees of the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority, is a good witness. In evidence to the Layfield Committee, given as an individual ratepayer, he suggests that education should be transferred to national taxation: "This alone would reduce rates by nearly half." He

thinks that rates charged by county councils and the GLC should be abolished: "Instead, they would levy a percentage on income (similar to the National Insurance contribution) and paid by employers, employees and the self-employed."

The latter is among the policies on which he is contesting Finchley (Mrs Thatcher's constituency) in the GLC by-election this month—incidentally the first to be fought on parliamentary boundaries since the general election.

District rating, he argues, should be supported by crediting the proceeds of capital gains and land development taxes to the locality in which they originated. What is more, councils—instead of central government—should have the right to levy stamp duty on property transfers, and to raise further revenue by such innovations as animal taxation or planning fees.

Not everyone will agree with all Mr Freeman's proposals. But he is probably right when he says that "the basic cause against the rating system arises because too much expenditure has been financed on this tax, thus exaggerating the

present economic plight we ought to be avoiding fresh public expenditure, not merely arguing about how to share the costs."

As Mr Hugh Cubitt, the leader of Westminster City Council, was saying the other day, there will have to be a check on demands from Parliament and public alike. "It is no use ratepayers protesting at the size of their rates if, at the same time, they demand improved services; it is no use ministers of the Crown or members of Parliament berating local government for being too big if they continue to issue regulations and pass new legislation imposing additional responsibilities upon it."

Mr Cubitt went on to give examples of Government actions which can serve only to increase public expenditure. He said the Government's own admission, he said, the Community Land Bill will require for its administration some 15,000 additional staff throughout the country. In Westminster alone, the Prices Act, the Consumer Protection Act and the Housing Act, along with other measures passed last year, will cost his own authority (that is to say the ratepayers) an extra 57 officers.

In Tuesday's debate on the Community Land Bill the Minister, Mr John Silkin, produced a lower figure for the necessary increases in local authority staff: they would amount to 12,000, he said. As time goes by we shall see how his estimate matches the reality. Mr Hugh Rossi, the Opposition spokesman on housing and land, who promised that a Conservative Government would repeal the measure, meanwhile puts the administrative costs at £1m a week. At this point, please look at the last five words from the Labour manifesto. You may think that in our

present economic plight we ought to be avoiding fresh public expenditure, not merely arguing about how to share the costs.

For the convenience of any ratepayer with views on the subject, who would like to express them by writing to the secretary of the Layfield Committee, I append the address. It is Rochester Row House, 19 Rochester Row, London, SW1.

One measure of the continuing public interest in Mr Heath's the volume of his correspondence. On average, he is still receiving 500 letters a week. Nearly all are of the respect and esteem in which he is held up and down the country—and, of course, abroad.

A postbag of such magnitude imposes a heavy burden on a private MP, without the resources attaching to the leader of a party. It is a comforting burden, all the same, in which every one of Mr Heath's well-wishers can take pleasure.

Some—like Lord Carrington's daughter, Lady Ashcombe—can even help him to cope with it. She is doing voluntary service in Mr Heath's office—as nice and practical a gesture as could be imagined. But then the Carringtons are a generous family.

Over the years, Lady Ashcombe's father has been a good and steady friend to Mr Heath in his car, he braces about a butler simply from a sense of public duty. As a nation, we can never be too rich in people answering to that description. It is to be hoped that Lord Carrington, as a member of the new Shadow Cabinet, will continue to serve Mrs Thatcher as faithfully as he served Mr Heath.

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The young learning an old craft—16-year-old apprentice stone mason, Eric Smith.

## A young man's fancy turns towards the old crafts

Craftsmen from all parts of the country will demonstrate and explain their work in the grounds of Hatfield House next week. Changes in public taste and a growing dislike of mass-produced articles are turning many crafts into booming industries, with young people taking up old skills.

It was, I suppose, inevitable. After all those plastic reproduction oak beams that have been installed in so many refurbished public houses, it could only be a matter of time before we had plastic thatch to cover the roofs.

It is said that there is need for the synthetic thatch because thatchers have become relics of the past. The fibreglass, reinforced polyester version of thatch may have the advantage of cheapness. Indeed, many would argue that it is cheap in more than the economic sense, but thatchers would be rightly indignant at the suggestion that they are things of the past.

There are fewer of them than, say, 50 years ago, but they are still available if owners of thatched properties take the trouble to search them out. It might even call for a special search to find one and their cost also be a leak or two through the roof before it is refathched. For thatchers are much sought after nowadays, especially as so many derelict old cottages are now being restored.

Sociologically, thatching can be said to have gone full circle. Whereas in times past it was the labourer's cottage that was thatched, it is now more frequently the rich man's roof. Many of the thatchers have returned to the craft, which in places is now a booming rural industry.

The same is true of other crafts. Mrs Jean Younger, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, a teacher who lectures on the crafts and has organized countless craft exhibitions over the past few years, says there is an increasing public awareness of craftsmen and their articles they make.

"The mass produced article is impersonal, whereas an article produced by a craftsman is of better quality and a more personal thing. In view of the time and devotion to each individual item," she says. A revolt against regimentation and mass production has brought about an upsurge in the craft industries over the past few years, in which there are interesting sociological features.

"Some crafts are booming to an almost embarrassing extent," an official of the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas told me.

Thatching is an example.

There are about 500 master thatchers and about 130 young people under instruction at any one time under courses run by the council. This is the last of the industry's capacity to absorb new entrants, although the council is encouraging grant-aided training schemes as incentives to training in this and other crafts.

The upsurge applies to many crafts—saddlery, farriery, textiles, stone masonry, dry-stone walling among them. By every post the council receives requests for advice from young people, teachers and career officers. But, an official pointed out, there are limitations.

"Without too much effort we could find 500 young people who would like to go into farriery but we have no hope of training so many and there would be insufficient work for them if we did," the spokesman said.

Years ago, some of the crafts attracted people who were not particularly bright academically, but the council reports that this is no longer the case and is impressed at the number of graduates and school leavers with several "O" level passes among applicants for training courses.

Craft guilds are also important in perpetuating the crafts and encouraging young people to take up old skills. One of the problems is that would-be young craftsmen are often unaware of the opportunities. Craftsmen are by nature a reclusive lot and many of their work in isolation.

Some in the "softer" crafts like jewelry, lacemaking, silversmithing, sculpture, are unable to mount expensive one-man exhibitions in London and other cities to draw attention to their work. This is why exhibitions that bring craftsmen together are invaluable in helping to perpetuate the crafts and are always oversubscribed.

The Hatfield House exhibition, which is Mrs Younger's latest venture, is open from May 8 to 11. For four days experts at almost every craft one can think of will be demonstrating and explaining their work to visitors.

The venue is appropriate. It was the big houses like Hatfield that, in the past, did much to support the village crafts.

Most craftsmen feel strongly that there should be Government help in sponsoring exhibitions of this kind because of their importance in furthering the future of industries that have a special place in Britain's heritage.

Cyril Bainbridge

## Sportsview

### Tommy Trinder: Fulham's man for all occasions

Some people have a natural talent to amuse. One of these rare creatures is Tommy Trinder, son of a Hammer-smith tram driver—the Stirling Moss of the trams, my pa was, a real tearaway in his day—who was raised from a tender age in a house 100 yards from Craven Cottage, the home of Fulham Football Club. For 36 years he has been on the board of directors of his beloved team beside the Thames, and for the past two decades its chairman. In all that time easy-going Fulham, the water gypsies, have had their ups and downs, but always with a laugh.

In his earliest years Tommy Trinder would watch them play from the terraces, straddled across his father's shoulders at the Bishop's Park end of the ground. As time slipped by and he learnt to read on his own feet, he discovered that he would slip along the river bank when the water was low and climb in at one corner of the ground. "In those days I never looked at any fixture list. My guide was a timetable of the 'Times'." It was later years when the directors proposed to put up barbed wire at that corner, Mr Trinder scratched the idea. "What do you want to stop a future chairman climbing in?" This is the spirit of romance. "As a boy I had two dreams," he recalls. "Both were fantasies really. First, that I would land on the moon, and that some day Fulham would reach the Cup Final. Now both have come true, but with this difference. Fulham, with 11 Cup ties and all those replays

this season, have travelled more miles to reach Wembley than those astronauts who planted Old Glory in the heavens."

The real fun of Mr Trinder is his irreverent wit. The humour is spontaneous, and true as a tuning fork. Life to him is a serious joke. He needs no gag-writers, no four-letter words, and no doubtful stories to achieve his effects. He kicks pomposity in the pants, hard.

To talk to him can be a unclouded business, like listening to a waterfall, as the jokes and reminiscences of a full life cascade endlessly. Educated at the Queensborough Road school, just down the road from Craven Cottage—"I've proved it ever since, every time I utter a sentence," he was recently elected After Dinner Speaker of the year in succession to Mr Harold Wilson. Required to address a lofty gathering at the Guildhall amidst all the handsome gold play feet, his opening gambit was: "This makes me feel I'm in the Fulham boardroom, and I assume the reason you've asked me here is because of my accent. The only Cockneys in the place are myself and the toastmaster behind me." Most of his many-sided diamond, Mr Trinder has proved himself a man for all occasions. Win, lose, or draw today, when Fulham and their 1,000 guests settle down to their Cup Final banquet, he is certain to be there. There will be laughter in the air. And should they have the Cup with them, the chairman has promised to take it on Monday to his old pal, Ted Roy, now lying in hospital with a broken rib following a recent car accident. "What a press



Photograph by David Jones

picture that'll make," Mr Roy said to the telephons. "But we have now got something I've never quite known before."

When they won that semi-final replay in Manchester, Mr Trinder dashed into the dressing room at the finish and the team tried to throw him into the bath fully dressed. "If you go," he shouted amidst all the hubbub, "I promise you one thing. The reserves will play at Wembley." At that, Alan Mulvey stood on a chair, champagne in a paper cup, to give a toast to the side. "Thank you," he said, "for getting two old

men back to Wembley." To which Mr Trinder now adds, with a passing hint of seriousness: "That's what we've done. We've brought back the kind of middle-aged dignity in clubs like Mullyer, Moore, and Ayle Stock, our father figure of a manager, and yours truly."

His favourite footballers of other days were Tosh Chamberlain, of the same irrepressible Cockney wit, and Johnny Haynes, the first 1100-a-week contract player, a something of a manager about that figure. If someone reaches 100 years of

## Why the Libyans are letting weeds grow over their classical history

**Tripoli** The Libyan civil servants who accompany foreign diplomats around the classical ruins of Sabratha makes a point of referring to the harsh treatment which the Romans meted out to the natives of Libya. Forgetting that the reason why the Romans allowed to the cities of the old Empire, he compares the ancient world in North Africa to the recent and sometimes cruel colonization of Libya by the Italians. In the same breath he tells you of the Libyan struggle against the Romans two centuries before Christ and against the Italians 2,000 years later.

Perhaps it was inevitable that Colonel Gaddafi's government would cast its own interpretation on classical history, for the fascist Italian rule of Libya was a bloody one, particularly one at Sabratha, the archaeological achievement in the ancient city. Even the tourist pamphlet, an 18-page colour brochure printed in French, refers suspiciously to the Roman rule over North Africa which was imposed "in spite of the courageous resistance of the Libyans and the Numidians."

There is no mention of the Libyans who snuggled among each other and thus allowed the Roman conquest of their country; no mention of the terrible and fratricidal Jugurtha, the Libyan leader who so infuriated the power of

Rome that he was eventually dispatched by the official Roman stranger in the dripping janiculum. The Islamic fever has gripped the statues, too. The Italians placed a noble likeness of the North African hero, the emperor Septimius Severus, outside the old city wall by Tripoli harbour. He still stands there, staring out from the minareted bazaar towards the quizzically Latin arcades of an African piazza, but now his inscription is in Arabic and it announces that Septimius was an Arab emperor.

Tourists and classical scholars alike, used perhaps to a more guided tour of the ruins of the ancient world, find Libya's treatment of her classical past a strange amalgam of interest and indifference. You can, for instance, still reach the site of the great amphitheatre at Sabratha by a little journey gate with a warning beside it, in Italian, telling you that smoking is forbidden. But the great Roman stadium is overgrown with weeds and brush, the sand drifts over the stone floor where gladiators once fought and the tiers of seats, cracked and broken, lie in heaps where they tumbled in the course of an unremembered Dark Ages earthquake. Excavation is still going on. The Italians are still doing restoration work amid the mazes of the ruins of Lepcis Magna, east of Tripoli, and an Italian professor is helping to restore the

Temple of Zeus at Cyrene. The Society for Libyan Studies, a British concern, is excavating at Benghazi, the ancient city of Berenice. And all this is being done in conjunction with the Libyan Department of Antiquities, which is financed by the Gaddafi government. But the authorities in Tripoli, although they have recently doubled the department's grant to about £180,000, have little interest in western tourism, and are not prepared, it seems, to spend the same amount of time on classical antiquities as, say, Lebanon and Egypt.

This is not to say that ancient history is neglected, for the Libyans have shown interest in Islamic sites and Colonel Gaddafi is said to have expressed personal enthusiasm for the work now going on at the ancient settlements of his own nation. European scholars, for example, are now working at an Islamic site in the Faran and at Medina es-Suqia, the old Islamic city on the caravan route at the bottom of the Gulf of Sirte. There are rumours that the French will excavate there, and a British team is trying to organise excavations at Axodahia.

Professors of Roman history, however, do not feel saddened at the apparent relegation of western classical history to more than a museum at Tripoli. There is an unsurpassed 10th figure of Apollo, from Hadrian's baths at Leptis Magna. There are busts of Faustina,

the wife of Marcus Aurelius, a beautiful face, high forehead and very short, curly hair, quite different from the traditional Roman matrons of Pompeii and Herculaneum and of the wife of the northern emperor Commodus.

Then there are the mosaics, many of them taken by the Germans from the Roman villa at Zintan. One shows Dionysus, a young, baby panther, a great, long-haired beast that looks as if he had been taken from the museum book in Arabic, let alone in any other language. Will Libya concentrate on one aspect of its ancient history, to the semi-exclusion of another? She has been asked, both scholars and tourists. Arabs do visit the alien classical sites and foreign students are allowed wide scope in their excavations—and it would be a pity if Rome's imperial past in Libya should be remembered only by the work of men from another land.

There is enthusiasm enough, not just in the scholarly societies and the Libyan Antiquities Department, even the wife of the British Ambassador in Libya is in the habit of visiting by the Mediterranean, daily picking up the minute, overcast, cold, and the Empire that are washed and sucked by the tide around the rocks of the ancient cities.

Robert Fisk

## Will archaeologists set their own house in order?

The establishment of a National Registry of Professional Archaeologists to set standards of formal qualification for individuals, and of quality for the reports which they produce on archaeological excavations and surveys, has been proposed in the United States. The Registry would come into operation over the next 12 months, and would help to identify archaeology as a profession rather than a "hobby" in the words of Dr Charles McGimsey III, President of the Society for American Archaeology.

The proposal is a result of the great increase in "rescue" archaeology supported by both federal and state governments, most of which is carried out under contract. The need to be able to identify qualified and competent archaeologists to undertake such work has become pressing, and while the federal government is already considering the standards necessary, there is also a case for the profession establishing and maintaining its own standards which will be recognized by contract agencies.

"A situation exists which will cause others to establish qualifications for the archaeological profession unless the archaeologists are willing to set up their own standards," is the conclusion of a committee of the Society for American Archaeology, which will vote on whether to establish the registry at its forthcoming meeting.

The minimum requirements for a registered archaeologist are defined as: A post-graduate degree, with a specialization in archaeology, from an academically accredited institution; sufficient field and analytical experience to design and conduct archaeological research and to prepare a final report on the results; a demonstrated capacity to disseminate the information derived from archaeological research; and verification of professional competence by two archaeologists already registered. Educational requirements will be accepted, since there are many individuals whose professional careers have been developed without the required formal educational backgrounds, a recognition that many presently active professional archaeologists have come in from other occupations and often after many years of amateur work.

The committee proposes that an interim committee on professional standards should be set up, consisting of distinguished archaeologists appointed by the president of the SAA, which will consider applications for inclusion on the registry as soon as it is formally established. Recommendation by two already registered archaeologists will be waived during the initial period, and some flexibility will be observed, since the committee insists that "it is essential that present-day prac-

tising archaeologists not be penalized by arbitrary applications of recommended qualifications."

After a year the interim committee would be replaced by a permanent one, consisting of not more than 12 registered archaeologists elected by the members of the registry. Dr McGimsey, director of one of the first statewide archaeological surveys in Arkansas, and author of the influential book *Public Archaeology*, feels that the registry should not be seen simply as a way of getting a job, but primarily as a way to get a job done, an opportunity for each professionally qualified individual to declare his or her willingness to respond to the needs of the discipline.

It should also not be an end in itself. "The profession needs more rapid communication, a better mechanism for obtaining information concerning archaeological reports as they become available, more effective means whereby we can make our needs and our abilities known to federal and state agencies, and increased communication with the public. There are a host of other areas of concern all of which can be most effectively resolved by group support of individuals working to achieve these ends."

These proposals will arouse some interest among British archaeologists, although the smaller and tighter network of

professional archaeology in this country may make the proposals on the dissemination of information seem less urgent. The creation of a British Archaeological Institution to set professional standards, and certify the competence of those employed on government contract excavations, has been proposed by the Council for British Archaeology, but its working party has so far issued no final report.

The American concern with setting standards for the preparation of archaeological reports as "studies of the nation's heritage" has been less prominent in the public debate here than the fears of amateur archaeologists that any professional association would have them banned from the trenches.

The division of Britain's professional archaeologists among the Civil Service, local authorities, regional units, universities and museums, many of which are concerned primarily with archaeology, is matched by the federal, state and intra-state and university pattern of employment in the United States. It will be interesting to see whether the formal recognition of archaeology as a profession with explicit standards, which seems imminent there, will be thought necessary, or desirable, in Britain.

Norman Hammond  
Archaeological Correspondent



THE TIMES  
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## HTING BACK IN THE CITIES

the great Conservative recent months has been in electoral base was far too narrow. They were in danger of becoming the south-east and areas unable to appeal to the north. But when the Conservatives did better than they had hoped, Labour received more blows than they had expected. And the pendulum swung back towards the Conservatives in parts of the north-west, and the north in particular where they feared that they might be progressively squeezed out.

These elections were confined to the north and midlands, but if the same trend can be found in the south-east it will be heartening for Conservative prospects in the West of England by-election. It would indeed be a blow for the Government if they were to lose that seat. In any event, they have been served notice that the voters are no longer prepared to put most of the blame for today's ills on Mr Heath's administration. There is a natural and sensible tendency on the part of the electorate not to place too much responsibility on a new government for their poor performance. The inheritance matters as much as the heir. That is why "give them a chance" is always such a

powerful rallying cry when a second election follows quickly upon a new administration's entry to office. It ensured Mr Wilson's success last October. But it carries progressively less conviction as time goes by and the nation's fortunes fail to improve. Rising rates, mounting inflation and a tough Budget are now perceived to be the responsibility of the present Government rather than their predecessors—and perceived to be so by voters in those industrial cities of the north and midlands where Labour have justifiably regarded as their stronghold. This is healthy because it means that the Government will be judged by their performance not by their capacity to explain it away. The nation's difficulties are so formidable that nobody can expect immediate results. Nor are the Government under any electoral compulsion to provide them. Assuming that the party holds together through the coming troubles, they have time enough before the next election. But it is now clear that they can no longer hope to escape the consequences of their own failures through the voters' distaste for the memory of the last Conservative Government.

## TERNAL ENMITY IN PORTUGAL

as never been much between Communists and democrats since Lenin pronounced "the renegade". So students of the international movement will find nothing new about the bitter fight which is now developing between the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. The revolution of 25, 1974, the Socialists show signs of an y complex about the if the Communist Party, evidently suspected g a march on them. The st Party was the only t which had succeeded aiming a solid under-structure during the ip. Like its sister par- newly liberated coun- Europe at the end of id World War, it dis- dynamism, discipline e-mindedness such that party could compete n organizing meetings monstrations and in- ing their atmosphere and ults. As trade unions p on all sides, it was st militants who moved aturally into positions ip; and where workers d in the management of, which employed them, often the Communist who were best placed nce decisions. It was v this means that the sts gained a near-domin- ition, it rapidly became t the Communist Party e sympathizers within

The Communist Party also have calculated that it is in their interests to have a showdown quickly, while the most important military leaders are still under their influence and before the transition to parliamentary democracy goes far enough to give the Socialists any real power. Certainly their action in preventing Dr Soares from taking his place on the platform at the Lisbon May Day rally has the smell of a deliberate provocation. If so, Dr Soares certainly took the bait, for his party issued a blistering attack on the Communist leadership of the *interindustrial*, and called a counter-demonstration for last night to show that it would "not allow the installation in this country of a new dictatorship, even in the name of the revolution". This was hardly likely to please the country's military rulers, who have only just granted the *interindustrial* official recognition as the representative of the working class.

The exact significance of this recognition will not be clear, however, until the text of the trade union law as adopted by the Supreme Council of the Revolution is published. But in any case there can be no serious doubt that the Communists will continue to dominate the Portuguese trade union movement in practice. That need not mean that they will dominate the country. Much will depend on whether the Socialist Party succeeds in increasing its influence within the Armed Forces Movement, or whether it succeeds only in driving the confused and exasperated soldiers into closer alliance with the Communists.

## SEPLAY AT NEWMARKET

from reports of the high developed at Newmarket on Thursday, r of Kings is in danger yping into a blood sport, ds, intent on winning it-in" on the Rowley ckeys, anxious to get on r job, attempted to take ouths through the line, racegoers in the mem- nd, determined that their n's enjoyment should not, took the law into their ds and set about clearing se.

result was a maelée g stable lads, jockeys, rns, thoroughbreds, sedate ladies, retired gentlemen, whirling urs, stabbing harpins, g shooting sticks, flailing boots and fists, and torn t. It was a performance d it occurred in the division football stadium e fifth-rate town, would smirched even the mucky professional soccer.

The first thing that needs to be said is that the stable lads clearly went beyond the limits of reasonable picketing in lining themselves up across the course. Although their quarrel with the trainers is officially recognized by the Transport and General Workers' Union, the local leaders of that body did not, and do not, support action of this kind. Secondly, and whatever the provocation offered by the stable lads, those jockeys that attempted to ride through the line were, to put it at its lowest, lacking in judgment. But thoroughly reprehensible, and quite inexcusable, was the action of those in the members' stand who decided to turn vigilantes for the afternoon.

Law enforcement in Britain is a matter for the police and for the courts, not for groups of disgruntled and presumably affluent "sportsmen". There is every indication that had the law not been flouted in such a disgraceful manner, the police would in fact have successfully

## and Sikkim

Ir U. S. Bhargava  
hile sharing the concern for the Chogyal of Sikkim by an Crozier and General Sir up in their letters of April April 28 respectively, may I that it is an oversimplifica- assess the recent develop- in the Himalayan State in e of the qualities of head and of the Chogyal? When I first e Chogyal in Gangtok in 1963 pressed me by his awareness impact on Sikkim and India nces policies. In Tibet and s hostility towards India. He eed that India was the only y in the region which could t the Chinese "five-finger e" of projecting its influence rds with Tibet as the

to countenance such a development because even if a Chinese military threat may have abated the danger of subversion remains. Because of the diversity, ethnic, religious and other, of its people India feels vulnerable on that score.

India's position in Sikkim, based on the Treaty of 1950, is built on two pillars, close relations with both the Chogyal and the people of Sikkim. As such any engagement between the people and the Chogyal will undermine that position. Faced with a choice in 1973 India plumped for the people which meant the majority of those of Nepalese origin. The Chogyal could have prevented the train of events by being a strictly constitutional ruler but he seemed to have opted for greater manoeuvrability of position between India and China. The crudeness of the Indian reaction in organizing the so-called referendum does not mitigate the magnitude of the Chogyal's folly.

Yours faithfully,  
G. S. BHARGAVA,  
Research Associate,  
International Institute for Strategic Studies,  
18 Adam Street, WC2.

## The Master of Boreham Wood

From Mr H. C. Jones  
Sir, One does not have to agree with Mr Stanley's views on the Common Market to question some of the implications in your leading article on April 28. We owe too many of our individual freedoms to the efforts of countless village Hampdens, and have lost too many of them to holders of high office who assumed us at the time that economic, military, or even historic necessity required us to relinquish them, to accept too readily the notion that the correctness or error of a man's opinion is in direct relation to his position or the fame or obscurity of his dwelling place.

The question is whether I am right or wrong, not whether I have the honour or the humiliation to sign myself.

Yours faithfully,  
H. C. JONES, Principal,  
Boreham Wood College of Further Education,  
Elstree Way,  
Boreham Wood,  
Hertfordshire.

## Claim that Labour has a mandate from the people

From Lord Shawcross, QC

Sir, May I, as the person generally, although not quite accurately supposed to have coined the phrase "the mandate", say that I had merely but most foolishly used the well known quotation from Lewis Carroll on the meaning of words make just two comments on Mr Kilroy-Silk's remarkably revealing article (The Times, April 29).

The first is to protest against the constant reiteration by leading Labour politicians and now by Mr Kilroy-Silk from the back benches of the slogan "We were elected by the people to do this" or "the mandate we received from the electorate requires us to do that". It was the late Dr Goebbels (and indeed there is much in Mr Kilroy-Silk's article which reminds me of him) who supported the theory that provided the lie was a big one, and was sufficiently often repeated, it would become accepted as the truth.

But it is not true that the Labour Party—still less the present Government—was elected by the people to do anything or that the electorate gave them any mandate at all. The truth is that the Labour Party was only elected to exercise a percentage of the electorate to vote for them at the last election. This on a programme in which two of the main proposals in their "manifesto" involved conditional withdrawal from the European Community and increasing nationalization of industry. About 39 per cent of the electorate, on the same issues, voted against the Labour Party (that is to say predominantly in favour of staying in the Community and against the extension of public ownership). And Labour's proposals aroused such slight enthusiasm among the people that 30 per cent could not be persuaded to vote at all.

Owing to the complete distortion of the facts to which our electoral system is now giving rise, denying as it does fair representation to the Liberal or other minority parties, it is true that a Labour Government is now seeking to implement policies which were decisively rejected by the people. But are they "the masters now"? If so, who among them? Is it the Prime Minister, and his supporters? Is it the Right Honourable, the Hon Anthony Wedgwood Benn and his? Or is it, as some suspect, the militant and some-

times Soviet aligned Communist leadership of certain trade unions? The unfortunate electors do not know.

But there is one thing at least which they should know. That they have been warned by Mr Kilroy-Silk what his view of "democracy" means. The only remedy available to them is to insist upon a reform of our electoral system before we suffer a complete take-over by totalitarian forces, the danger of which is nearer than many people care to think. I believe it is only by such a reform that the electors will again be able to say: "We—the people through our representatives in Parliament—are the masters now." And this of course is the true constitutional doctrine.

Yours truly,  
HARTLEY SHAWCROSS,  
House of Lords,  
May 2.

From Professor Bernard Crick  
Sir,—Your correspondents perhaps take Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP, a little too seriously. Politics, he says, is not about "compromises and bargains as Bernard Crick" would have us believe. It is about mastery. "We should be the masters now," and the complexities of a pluralistic society "can only be resolved by the argument-stopper, for a time [sic], of legislative action".

It is marvellous to think that a former political scientist, I'm sorry to admit, only after a few months in that judgment destroying place believe that by legislating Labour could fulfil its principles. Has he not noticed that in order to lead, one needs followers? And that all economic legislation depends on popular response? Does this faith in legislation mark the final abandonment of any hope the Labour Party has of persuading people to be socialists?

Max Beloff et al May 1 are too easily frightened. They should not blame him for wanting to do nasty things to them but for naively thinking that legislation is able to affect the economy and our basic attitudes at all. The instant reply to his bluster is, "Wuff! wuff!" The basic point is to question his fence-climbing judgement that the Left of the party have a clear policy and could implement it legislatively.

## Our photographic heritage

From Professor Margaret Barker

Sir, Recent auction prices paid for nineteenth and early twentieth-century photographs reflect the acknowledgment of the importance of the medium of photography for documentary purposes and as a means of artistic expression. Surely a determined attempt should be made on a national scale to conserve our photographic heritage and retain important material in this country.

As a photographic historian and the present chairman of the Royal Photographic Society's Collection Advisory Committee, I am greatly perturbed, as are others, by the quantity of quality photographic imagery of the nineteenth century which is being removed from Britain. I have attended all but one of the auctions of photographs, related material and equipment at Christie's and Sotheby's, Belgraveia, since their inception in 1972. I have watched with increasing consternation as, time and again, American dealers and collectors outside the British, certainly for the most prized items.

I do not share Sir George Pollock's optimism (Letters, April 25), in respect of material at risk in safe keeping in this country (museums, libraries and private collections). I know of at least two private collectors who are being forced, by economic considerations, to offer important material for auction and there are doubtless many more in this position unknown to me. Although the recent auction of the collection of work of certain photographers of high repute in the major collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Photographic Society, the Kodak Museum and the National Portrait Gallery, there are also very large numbers of photographs in the Canon album of photographs presented

to Sir John Herschel (for which £52,000 must be collected by May 14 if it is to be saved for the nation) I believe the importance lies in the autobiographical and biographical content and in those images which have not been seen before and which are not in any of the major collections.

The fragmentation of effort in this country militates against preserving and containing our photographic heritage here. It is essential that all concerned should endeavour to establish a national plan for photographic collections as soon as possible. I suggest that this could be achieved in one of two ways. One way forward would be to assemble all the major collections together under one roof with a suitably sized curatorial staff, appropriate accommodation for the archives, study rooms, lecture theatre and exhibition centre, and raise the funds to devote to conservation, preservation, exhibitions, acquisition and research. An alternative is to form an association of the major museums in this country, both public and private, which collect photography and establish a policy which should include the sharing of resources, will avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, and will ensure the appropriate development of each collection by a carefully considered formula for acquisitions over all. Top priority should be given to conservation, preservation and accessibility of material to researchers and others.

Whichever plan is followed, support in the form of government funds will be needed to maintain a national scheme and to prevent the draining away of so much of our national heritage to other countries. MARGARET BARKER, Dean, School of Communication, Polytechnic of Central London, 309 Regent Street, W1, April 28.

## Historic ships

From Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly

Sir, The Maritime Trust agrees wholeheartedly with the views of your correspondents concerning the need to preserve historic ships on at least as generous a basis as other national treasures. Mr Richard Gould-Adams (April 22) details the problems faced by the SS Great Britain project in financing the restoration of this most important ship entirely from private sources. These problems also apply to nearly every other ship preservation project and lead to the danger that worthy projects must be abandoned simply because fund raising from the general public cannot keep pace with the escalating costs of the present day.

To be fair, the Government has not been unsympathetic. HMS Belfast was given to the Trust of that name. The Cabinet, a mid-Victorian warship hulk, was given to the Maritime Trust, and a steam harbour launch was sold to them for a small sum. Also the Fund for the Preservation of Scientific and Technological Material, for preservation by the Science Museum, is assisting a number of ship projects with grants of 50 per cent of purchase and restoration costs up to a maximum of £10,000; but objects, such as the SS Great Britain, acquired before the Fund was instituted in 1973, do not qualify. The Maritime Trust has received two such grants, one of £10,000 towards the steam coaster *Robt* (1890) and the other of £3,000 towards an 1899 steam cutter which will be for the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, but these are only a fraction of the sums required for major ship preservation projects. The Royal Scottish Museum operates a similar fund.

The Maritime Trust now has some twenty historic vessels in various stages from suspended preservation—as in the case of the *Gannet*—to full restoration and public exhibi-

tion, as with the *Cutty Sark* (which is now integrated with the trust's organization). It is apparent that a great deal more money will be required if our plans to preserve essential relics of British maritime history are to succeed. Those who question whether it is justifiable spending large sums of money on old ships may find their answer in comparing the annual numbers of visitors to, say, HMS Victory (500,000), the *Cutty Sark* (400,000), HMS Belfast (350,000) with those visiting museums and houses ashore. In 1974 some 1.5 million people visited ships open to the public.

Unavoidably preservationists will have to depend to a great extent on the generosity of the public and of interested individuals. This is right and proper but we should also press the Government for greater support by means of an extended and more flexible system of grant aid.

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK BAYLY, Director,  
The Maritime Trust,  
Duke Street, W1.

## Dingy arches

From Professor A. K. R. Kiralfy

Sir, Why should one strain at the gnat of the precise colour of the Hungerford Bridge and swallow the camel of the extremely dingy appearance of the railway arches in the Festival Hall area, which disfigure a prime tourist attraction? I entered into correspondence over a year ago with various authorities on this question, but without a result.

If it is too expensive to whitewash these arches, possibly they could be used for advertising boards or covered up in some other way.

Yours truly,  
ALBERT KIRALFY,  
Valium,  
25 Wondelands Road,  
Wimbledon Common, SW19.

## Cutting public expenditure

From Emeritus Professor G. C. Allen and others

Sir, Your readers might be forgiven a healthy scepticism about advice from economists, who as a profession have done much damage by urging governments of both parties up seductive blind alleys since the war. As economists who have shunned the consensus and avoided fashionable error, may we offer a few lessons from the cumulative worsening of our economic fortunes.

1. Since our problems have multiplied as governmental expenditures have climbed to above 60 per cent of national income, further political interventionism and taxation can hardly be a remedy for our plight.

2. The emphasis on the over-riding goal of "full employment" has been accompanied by increasing inflation and recurrent unemployment since 1945.

3. The expansionary monetary policies of successive governments have reacted with the power of trade unions and others to inflate costs and prices without directly incurring the full penalty of rising unemployment.

4. The suppression and distortion of the price mechanism by tax-financed subsidies and "free" welfare has inflated consumption and increased taxation without inducing gratitude for what Mr Hesley is trying to sell as "the social wage".

5. The effectiveness of market disciplines can be judged by pondering the cost of their removal from the sprawling state sector of industrial and social "welfare" which lacks sanctions against waste, wage inflation and disregard of consumer preferences.

6. The massive encroachment of governmental activity has both stunted and enfeebled the private sector in which Mr Hesley looks for a still more sparkling export performance.

7. The characteristic error underlying *misleading economic policies* has been the unbounded ambition of governments to supplant private initiative and over-rule individual responsibility.

8. As a result of central and local government, now beyond what can be financed from domestic resources, evolves Britain's perilous reliance on foreign lending. We need not a doctrinal mandate but a sustained effort.

9. So long as the dominant governmental sector is protected against economy, any effort to live within our national means would imply a correspondingly deeper cut into personal living standards.

10. In such circumstances, Mr Hesley's policy of tighter government control without reducing the birth of government must contradict the healthy functioning of the economy and intensify the pressures making for unemployment.

From such propositions, which are damning more widely if still dimly, it follows that an essential precondition for stopping inflation and unemployment soaring out of control is a massive slimming of bloated governmental expenditures, to enable both borrowing and taxation to be cut by many. Many will agree but persist in asking "But where would you lay the axe?"

We would reply in the following terms: Let every aspect of central and local government expenditure be scrutinized and cut, where possible by market pricing, unless we can show that its continuance is worth the calculated risk of hyperinflation, massive unemployment, and the havoc the two together must wreak on our open society. A large part of central and local government spending would not survive such scrutiny.

Yours faithfully,  
G. C. ALLEN,  
PAUL BAREAU,  
MALCOLM FISHER,  
RALPH HARRIS,  
GRAHAM HUTTON,  
I. P. PEARCE,  
C. N. ROWE,  
ARTHUR SEDON,  
ALAN WALTERS,  
Institute of Economic Affairs,  
2 Lord North Street,  
Westminster, SW1,  
April 30.

## Community Land Bill

From Mr Brian L. Worth

Sir, The current use value of a church is not the value of the land on which it stands as you suggested yesterday but the value of the site on the assumption that it could not be used for any purpose other than that of religious worship. As the demand for secondhand churches is, to say the least of it, negligible, in almost every case the current use value will be nil. This is the essence of the churches case against the current provisions of the Community Land Bill.

Yours, etc.,  
BRIAN L. WORTH,  
Ruchanan House,  
24/25 Holborn, EC1,  
May 1.

## Housing Finance Bill

From Mr Ian Percival QC, Conservative MP for Southampton

Sir, Less anyone might be misled by Mr Kaufman's remarks as quoted by you today (April 30), into believing that I agreed with Mr Kaufman and not with Mr Levin, may I point out that I interrupted Mr Kaufman in the course of those remarks to say: "I hope the Minister will not overlook the fact that I disagree with only one small passage (in Mr Levin's article), I agree with the rest of what he said." The "rest" included of course a particularly scathing attack on this Bill and its supporters.

The one matter on which I disagreed with Mr Levin is fully set out in the Committee report. The importance of this one error, as I believe it to be, on Mr Levin's part is that it tends to confuse the issues and thus detract from the great force and clarity of the rest of his arguments, which are so good and have done so much to bring the evils of the Bill to the attention of the public. I think that it may also have been this which led to his making such a very unfair reference to Mr Raison in that article.

And so that there may be no doubt as to my views on the Bill and those who support it, may I mention that I concluded my speech out of which all this arose by saying of the Bill: "I disagree, all who support it."

Yours etc.,  
IAN PERCIVAL,  
House of Commons,  
April 30.

## On the menu

From Mr John Field

Sir, Robert Woodhouse Browne has rightly drawn to your and your readers' attention Chateaux Paie and Colonge à l'Anglaise (May 1). The first item is undoubtedly, as he says, in French, but the hybrid dialect of the second should surely be identified as froggy.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FIELD,  
22 Fishers Road,  
Hemel Hempstead,  
Hertfordshire.

From Mr R. J. Hurven

Sir, When I was mess secretary at the RN air station Doherty (Western Desert) we served a delicious dish called phonetically in Arabic *aristocrat*. This was often preceded by a *nar, nar*. When the highly efficient Egyptian Sudanese servants used these words somehow romance entered into the bald English term *fish stew* and the mixture of a pint of Guinness with 17 drops of *aristocrat* onion beer.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. HURVEN,  
143 Wilbury Road,  
Ilford, Essex.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Personal  
investment  
and finance,  
pages 18 and 19

### Minimum lending rate rises to 10pc as the pound reaches its lowest level

London. The minimum lending rate was raised by 1 per cent yesterday to 10 per cent, coinciding with a sharp fall in the value of the pound against the dollar.

The effective rate of the pound against the dollar fell to its lowest level since 1947, at 2.288, when the pound was valued at 10s 10d.

The increase in the minimum lending rate was announced by the Bank of England yesterday.

RESERVES		
The figures for the Bank of England's official reserves at the end of the month are as follows:		
	£m	\$m
Gold	2,526	100,000
Foreign currencies	2,404	100,000
Other	2,787	100,000
Total	7,717	300,000

Source: Bank of England

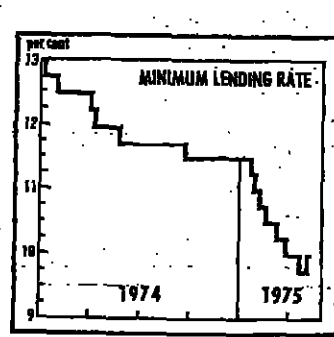
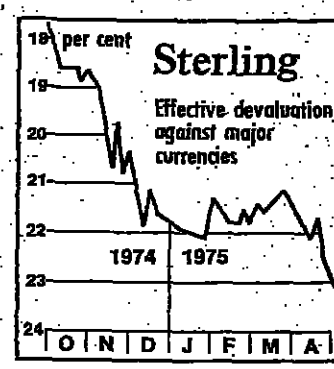
Higher interest rates in London would, therefore, be in line with official objectives. Although a gradual fall in the value of the pound is indicated by the high rate of inflation in Britain compared with its main competitors, a small increase in interest rates should help to smooth the process and prevent it being too precipitate.

However, there have been other influences on interest rates in recent weeks. The money market has been seen as a large shortage of funds, associated with value-added tax payments to the Government, and the Bank of England has had to assist the discount houses substantially.

On some days the shortage has not been fully taken up, while the assistance has often taken the form of lending at minimum lending rate.

These are normally indications that the Bank is seeking a tightening of conditions in financial markets generally. The high rate of increase in the narrowly-defined money supply (M1) in recent months may be one of the influences on the authorities, who seem to have been given instructions by the Chancellor to maintain a firm control over the monetary aggregates.

Although sterling was weak yesterday, dealers said that selling pressure had not been strong. Indeed, in the morning there was a small recovery in the pound, suggesting that operators are not taking an entirely one-sided view of sterling and that the situation is quite unlike the sterling crises of the late 1960s when the market tended to be almost unanimous about the need for devaluation.



The market was unaffected by the announcement that the United Kingdom's reserves of gold and foreign currency rose to £15m (£6m) after foreign currency borrowing by the public sector of £9m (£15m). Without the public sector borrowing, the reserves would have been almost unchanged despite the pressure on sterling which developed towards the end of the month.

This implies that the Bank of England did not intervene particularly actively. The rumours which became current shortly after the Budget that the Government was willing to accept a small depreciation have not been confirmed.

But this would not necessarily mean that it would welcome a still larger fall in the next two or three months and would not preclude a higher interest rate policy to stem the decline.

### US jobless figures soar to highest since 1941

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, May 2  
Unemployment in the United States in March rose to its highest level since 1941 with an increase to 8.9 per cent, compared with 8.7 per cent in February. The number of unemployed was 8.2 million, up 240,000.

Economists and government officials expect further increases in coming months, but one of the most cautious of Administration leaders, Mr Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, suggested today that the rate would start to decline late in the year and fall below the current level by December.

Mr Greenspan told the joint economic committee of the Congress that there was increasing evidence that the economy will stabilize to a very large degree during the second quarter.

He admitted, however, that this quarter was likely to witness another real decline in growth, production, and employment. He said that the economy was in a "very difficult position" and that the Government was "not yet out of the woods".

Indeed, there is increasing evidence now that interest rates have reached a plateau and may even be hardening. For example, First National City Bank again announced today that it was holding its prime lending rate at 7 1/4 per cent for a further week, while the largest savings and loans banks in the country, those based in California, have raised their mortgage rates to 9 per cent from 8 1/2 per cent.

Mr Greenspan suggested that real gross national product may rise at an annual rate of more than 7 per cent in the second half of this year.

The Department of Labour's unemployment figures today show the average duration of unemployment has increased again, reaching 12.9 weeks from 11.4 weeks.

Wall Street advance: Share prices in the New York Stock Exchange shot up again yesterday, the Dow Jones industrial average closing 17.52 higher to 848.48 on trading of over 25 million shares.

### Qualified support by Lord Stokes to Ryder proposals for Leyland

By Our Financial Staff  
In a letter to British Leyland shareholders released last night, Lord Stokes, the chairman, says that the board accepts the controversial Ryder proposals because the corporation can obtain only with heavy financial support from the Government.

Liquidation would not be in the interests of the shareholders, Lord Stokes says in his first published comments on the report. But he raises questions over how some of the Ryder targets are to be achieved.

"The inquiry was carried out in a relatively short period for such a complex subject. Therefore the report understandably contains statements which can be a matter of argument", he says.

The validity of the Ryder team's forecast on Leyland's future profitability and return on capital depend to an

important extent on the efficiency of improvements assumed.

These "in turn depend on realistic planning levels and fuller utilization of capital assets. It has been said that public money will not be available if these improvements are not forthcoming. Methods to ensure these improvements are not provided in the report and remain to be evolved."

Lord Stokes defends the Leyland board against the criticism of its dividend policy. "In the first six years a normal policy was followed by an average cover of about 1.5 times after taking into account extraordinary losses."

This was considered reasonable not only in the light of business circumstances and economic forecasts prevailing at the time, but also because of the need to provide shareholders with some return.

Lord Stokes says it is inappropriate for the board to comment on the financial chapter of the report. "The corporation's financial advisers are discussing with the Government's advisers the terms contained in the Government's proposals as they affect holders of the company's securities."

"The documents which will be sent to shareholders and stockholders setting out the final proposals will contain the advice of your board."

Leyland emphasized last night that the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders called for next Friday will be to increase the corporation's borrowing powers only. It will not give them an opportunity to vote on the Ryder report.

Another extraordinary meeting will be called, probably in July, to discuss the report.

### Brokers cool on pact for commodities

By Wallace Jackson  
Commodities Editor  
The call by Mr Wilson at the Commodities conference in Kingston, Jamaica, on Thursday for a General Agreement on Commodities has been coolly received by London brokers.

Although brokers agree that the markets would broadly welcome a soundly-based price stabilization programme, experience has shown that even after years of effort to establish such pacts, the majority do not work.

A further criticism of Mr Wilson's speech has been that it did not give specific details and, in fact, contained little or nothing new.

The general reaction was that a package deal price stabilization pact was out of the question as each commodity has its own pattern of behaviour and poses its own problems.

A spokesman for C. Czarnikow Ltd, which trades principally in sugar, said he agreed with Mr Wilson that such a commodity pact was a special problem; each had its own elasticity of demand and its own production cycle and that there was no general panacea.

What he felt, about the concept of a world index was nonsense, as it would result in prices being fixed not suitable for the market concerned, he would favour some sort of international organization for each commodity which would keep the supply and demand position in balance.

The brokerage house of G. W. Joynton & Co, commenting that the Wilson proposals had had little effect on the market, largely because of lack of specific details, said that required under a general agreement and it would be a major problem to finance these.

### Hill Samuel's plan for Lowson restructure

By Peter Wainwright  
Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, has published its scheme for restructuring the Lowson empire, which Sir Denys Lowson controlled through interlocking shareholdings but frequently double discounts on assets, and the trusts had exceptionally high retention.

The scheme should eliminate these disadvantages and separate the interests of the Lowson family from those of the public. Only one Lowson trust, Sterling & Dollar Areas, is left out of the scheme.

Lowson family interests control 41 per cent of SADA and integration of this trust on a similar basis would have gone against the purpose of the scheme since it would have given the Lowson family 11 per cent of the new trust. But talks are going on for SADA to join the new trust through different arrangements.

Investors in the Lowson trusts will receive preference shares, and debentures in the new trust, according to the net assets of each company.

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### Te-run industries get £1,470 more

Hill, Correspondent  
Nationalized industries to receive another £1,470 more in compensation under the provisions of a Bill published yesterday.

British Steel Corporation's limit is to be £750m to £2,000m, designed to meet the firm's funding needs for a new programme. The borrowing by the Steel Corporation is being £70m to £200m.

Under the terms of the Statutory Bill, the Government is seeking authority to raise up to £650m to meet the costs of the Central Generating Board, Office, and the British Gas Corporation.

Further need was foreseen by Mr Healey in the last month when he said it was estimated that the cost of the Central Generating Board, Office, and the British Gas Corporation would be £550m.

Earlier price restraint provisions, there is of £500m, and about as taken up in 1973-74, which remained is raised to a total of £1,470m and the period to 1976-77.

Bill, the Government total needed in the current year for price restraint compensation will depend on a variety of factors, including changes in the industries' costs, prices and revenues during the year.

Mr Healey in the Budget underlined the Government's commitment to ensuring that the nationalized industries were run on commercial grounds. Price restraint subsidies were expected to be phased out by April next year.

The BSC's borrowing limit was last increased in 1972, from £650m to £1,250m, and it was envisaged then that a further lifting of the ceiling would be necessary in 1974.

Last year the corporation's capital requirements were £433m. This year are expected to rise to £533m.

The extra £750m will be drawn from the National Loans Fund, through the issue of public dividend capital or through Treasury guaranteed borrowing on the international market. It reflects the increased cost of the investment programme—the 10-year development strategy is now costed at a minimum of £4,500m compared with the original £3,000m.

Discussions are taking place between the BSC and the Government for funds to support the financing of stocks of finished and semi-finished steel. This is seen as a separate issue from the new borrowing ceiling.

Apart from the increased level of borrowings to be made available for the National BSC Company, the government Bill makes provision for £280,000 to meet expenditure incurred by consultative councils for the gas and electricity industries.

### Rights issue by Cadbury Schweppes

By Our Financial Staff  
Cadbury Schweppes, the confectionery, food and soft drinks group, is the latest company to join the rights issue queue. It is raising £25m in the stock market.

Terms of the issue are one new share for every four held at 35p a share. Underwriters to the issue, which received a good initial response, are Kleinwort, Benson and Samuel Montagu, with Hoare & Co. as joint brokers.

While the financing operation will expand the group's capital base, the new money will be used to reduce borrowings. Since the year end this has risen from £88m to around £141m. In part this arises from the requirement to purchase substantial volumes of cocoa and tea and to finance the £16.5m capital expenditure programme which for the current year is nearly £3m ahead of 1974 cash flow.

Earlier this year there were rumours that Cadbury Schweppes would announce a rights issue. But when this did not appear at the time of the preliminary profit figures, these showed a fall for 1974 from £34.1m to £28.5m—the expectation faded. Yesterday, however, the day the annual report was published, the company made its announcement, as it was felt market conditions were right.

The shares closed unchanged on the day at 47 1/2p.

### Mission to Russia

Britain's first regional trade mission to Russia will probably go in October, the North of England Development Council announced in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday.

### Mr Thatcher retiring from Burmah Oil

Mr Denis Thatcher, husband of the leader of the Conservative Party, is retiring as chairman of the Burmah Oil Co in Swindon. He is an executive director responsible for organization and planning of Burmah Oil Trading, a post said to have a salary of £15,000 a year.

A company spokesman said yesterday that Mr Thatcher, who will be 60 this month, did not want to comment on future plans.

### Blow to BP hopes of new find off Ninian

By Roger Vielvoye  
Energy Correspondent  
BP's hopes of finding oil close to the Ninian oilfield in the northern part of the North Sea, but hopes that the structure would prove as prolific as its Ninian neighbour have not been confirmed by three months of drilling.

As operator for the BP/Ranger group, BP said: "The well drilled by the rig Sedco 703 encountered some oil-bearing sands, but it cannot be ascertained from the results whether the accumulation is economic."

The well was on a separate structure about two miles south of the Ninian field. More go to its earlier reconnaissance well would have provided considerable encouragement for BP/Ranger which has been disappointed by the failure of the main Ninian field to live up to its earlier promise.

The Sedco 703 is undergoing a routine inspection and will then move to block 210/13, one of the most north-westerly areas yet explored in the North Sea.

Further south BP's drillship, Havdril, is completing the final stages of a second well on block 16/28 where BP discovered the Andrew field last year.

Talks are expected to begin shortly between the British and Norwegian Governments on a possible joint exploitation of the oil and gas reserves in the Storfjord field that straddles the median line just north of the Brent field.

Storfjord is possibly the biggest oilfield found so far in the North Sea and although the median line is thought to be Norwegian waters, an extension crosses the United Kingdom border into a block held by the Conoco/Gulf/National Coal Board group.

The Department of Energy confirmed yesterday that it would be taking part in talks on "unitizing" the Storfjord field on the same lines as the Frigg gas field which is also divided by the median line.

### CBI and hauliers attack dock scheme 'monopoly'

By Alan Hamilton  
Labour Staff  
Government proposals for extending the National Dock Labour Scheme to unregistered ports have drawn strong criticism from two big employers' organizations. The Confederation of British Industry expressed "extreme concern and misgivings", and the Road Haulage Association has urged withdrawal of the plan.

In a memorandum to the Government, the CBI said extension of the dock labour scheme to almost all British ports handling third-party traffic would lead to much wider areas of industrial unrest than the hitherto limited industrial action, mainly resulting from the demarcation problems which the proposals sought to resolve.

Referring to the plan by Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, to give registered dockers the right to work in inland container depots, the CBI says: "The proposals would result in a monopolistic situation not only in dockland but in many areas outside dockland, including industrial and commercial sites which historically have no connection with dock work or dockland."

Michael Bailey writes: The Road Haulage Association has also attacked the scheme, saying it gave dockers rights no other workers enjoyed. It was a proven source of low productivity and bad labour relations.

Mr Foot's proposals were "misguided and doctrinaire" and were viewed by the haulage industry "almost with despair".

### Mr Hyams 'cannot recommend' CIS terms

By Our Financial Staff  
Mr Harry Hyams, and his fellow directors of Oldham Estate have advised the minority shareholders that it is impossible to recommend acceptance of the offer from the Co-operative Insurance Society.

CIS, which last December announced it had bought its stake up to just over 50 per cent of the Centre Point property group, was ordered by the Takeover Panel in February to extend the same terms to the other shareholders as it had to Mr Hyams, the Oldham chairman.

The advice to shareholders arises from the substantial difference between the value of the bid of 50p and the 116p per share. The valuation put on the Oldham properties is £280m as at March 31 this year, by Bernard Thorpe and Partners.

The offer is not extended to the Co-operative Insurance Society, which has a 10.1 per cent stake in Oldham, which it has the option to sell to CIS and Mr Hyams between July 27 next and January 26, 1976, at just over 64p a share. The panel decided that in this event the shareholders need not extend a similar offer to the remaining outside shareholders.

While not unexpected, the increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate brought further falls in short-dated stocks yesterday. Short-dated stocks closed with losses of 50p or more.

Equities also fell back after the MLR announcement, but the fall in the selling rate brought further falls in short-dated stocks yesterday. Short-dated stocks closed with losses of 50p or more.

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### the markets moved

FT index: 330.7 -4.0		
The Times index: 135.56 -0.95		
THE POUND		
	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.81	1.76
Austria Sch	41.65	38.75
Belgium Fr	87.25	84.50
Canada \$	2.43	2.38
Denmark Kr	13.30	12.30
Finland Mk	5.20	5.60
France Fr	9.90	9.60
Germany DM	5.70	5.50
Greece Dr	71.00	68.50
Hong Kong \$	11.60	11.25
Italy Lr	1505.00	1455.00
Japan Yu	715.00	690.00
Netherlands Gld	5.20	5.60
Norway Kr	12.95	11.70
Portugal Esc	58.75	56.75
S Africa Rd	1.84	1.78
Spain Pes	132.50	124.50
Sweden Kr	9.55	9.25
Switzerland Fr	6.15	5.95
US \$	2.39	2.34
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	38.50

ended account quietly, and securities were hit by MLR. The effective devaluation was 23.1 per cent, followed by 7.5 cents to 1,073.5.

Reports, pages 19 and 20

other pages  
Base Rates Table 20 Company Notice: Union Miniers 20

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...and substantially avoid the \$ premium

There are many good reasons for investing a significant proportion of your portfolio overseas now and there are especially good reasons for investing 20% in the U.S.A. through American 'PIMS', a new investment service linked to the Trident American Growth Fund.

We believe the merits of Wall Street, relative to European stockmarkets, to be outstanding. This belief is based on the following views:

- The Ford administration is seeking to reflate the economy out of recession.
- The rate of inflation in the U.S.A. is anticipated to continue falling significantly.
- The dollar appears undervalued and the U.S. balance of payments is fundamentally sound.
- U.S. interest rates have fallen sharply.
- The U.S.A. is "too" self-sufficient as to food and so, as to oil.
- Both political parties, and the Labour unions, are totally committed to a capitalist economy.

By investing in American 'PIMS' you receive the following benefits:

- You substantially avoid exposure to the \$ premium which means that most of your money goes into productive investment, avoids the 25% surrender rule and involves less risk by using rule-based facilities.
- You receive a valuation and detailed portfolio report bi-monthly.
- You gain the benefit of Schlesingers' proven international investment management together with the important tax and other advantages available to a unit trust vehicle.

'PIMS' is the Personal Investment Management Service, exclusive to Schlesingers, designed for the larger investor of £4,000. £500,000 and is linked to the Trident Unit Trusts. The service includes detailed bi-monthly reports and portfolio valuations. Investors are invited to regular meetings with the investment managers. Please write to us for a copy of the latest American 'PIMS' report which explains in greater detail our views on Wall Street. If you would like to discuss your personal requirements in detail please contact Douglas Aitken, Director, 01-409 3100.

### The Portfolio

As at May 1st 1975, the portfolio was invested as to 84% in the stocks below 10% in deposit awaiting investment.

American Home	IBM
Products	Johnson & Johnson
Telephone	Leverage Fund of
Avon	Roton
Raychem	May Dept. Stores
Reichhold Steel	Minnesota Mining
Boeing	Norfolk West
Bristol Myers	Pacific Gas &
Burroughs	Electric
Case	Pratt
Chrysler	Phillips Morris
Coca Cola	Proctor & Gamble
Columbia	Safeway
Columbia Gas	Scudder Duo-Vest
Dow Chemical	Standard Brands
Eastman Kodak	Standard Oil
Exxon	Trident
Federated Stores	Standard Oil (Ohio)
General	Texas Utilities
General Electric	Union Carbide
General Motors	United Aircraft
Gillette	United Oil
Hillbarn	US Steel
Holt	Heublein
Heublein	Norox

The Fund was launched in August 1974 and shows an offer price appreciation since then of 9.2%, compared with a rise of 6.2% in the Dow Jones Index. Since January 1st 1975 the unit price has risen 32.1%.

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Not applicable to Eire.



## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Grouse

Pensions are a sore subject for the self-employed. They suffer not only as members of the state scheme, where their earnings-related contributions buy the basic flat rate pension only, but also as contributors to private pension plans.

The Government is re-examining the problems involved in establishing a system of earnings-related pensions for the self-employed. But, to date, no similar enthusiasm is being shown for rectifying the inequality that exists between the self-employed and everyone else in respect of the permitted level of contributions to funded private pension schemes.

Broadly, a long-serving employee of a company can be provided by his employer at retirement with a pension of not more than two thirds of final salary. Controlling directors in family companies used to be treated as self-employed and were excluded from pension benefits provided by their companies. The position has changed for them, however, so that, luckily, they are in the same position as employees—subject to certain exceptions.

Although pensions have a maximum ceiling, there is no limit on how much a company may pay to provide a pension for an employee or controlling director. Whatever the amount, it will count as a business expense for tax purposes.

Things are very different, however, for the self-employed, who have to observe a low limit on the contributions which may be made to an approved pension policy.

At present the self-employed can pay no more than 15 per cent of net relevant earnings (broadly earnings less tax deductible expenditure) on a tax-deductible basis towards a future pension. For anyone earning more than £10,000 a year the percentage limit is lower than that for those whose maximum which an individual partner or principal can pay in a year is £1,500.

Some idea of the inadequacy of the 15 per cent limit in today's conditions is given by the fact that the regular contributions for a 45-year-old self-employed director might well be at the rate of 40 per cent of his earnings—to provide a pension of about two thirds final salary at retirement.

Assuming that a self-employed person's earnings are similar, he cannot have a pension. He may well be paying tax at 63 per cent on much of his earnings, some of which he would dearly like to pay towards a pension—on a gross basis: the pension could count as earned income with part of it being commutable for a tax-free lump sum. But he is restricted to the ludicrously low limits mentioned above.

Examples abound of companies stepping up their pension contributions. Take Barclays Bank, which has increased its annual contribution to the principal pension fund to 43 per cent of the salary bill, so that retirement benefits for past service related to present salaries are fully funded. The story is much the same elsewhere.

How long companies can afford it is another question. The self-employed person who is concerned about trying to protect his future is not allowed to take the appropriate action even when he can afford to do so.

No wonder so many self-employed are becoming incorporated businesses. But, for professional reasons, this is not always possible.

Why should "the sky's the limit" be the contributions rule for controlling directors and others while partners and the self-employed have to provide for their retirement under far more restrictive regulations?

## Motor insurance

## Slow progress for creditors of the crashed companies

It is more than four years since the Vehicle and General Insurance Company went into liquidation, and much longer than that for many of the smaller motor insurance companies which went to the wall in the 1960s.

But those with claims "in the pipeline" at the time of the respective crashes are still waiting to see how much they will be paid. And all policyholders are entitled to a share in the assets of the companies which were not "earned" because the companies stopped trading before their policies had expired.

Everything has been completed in respect of the Braudaris and the American Military—for which only small dividends were paid to creditors. But those with claims against all the other companies which crashed are still waiting—while the purchasing power of the money which they are owed drops in value.

Normally a liquidator has to invest cash which is available, and which is realized or collected, in Treasury Bills. With a large liquidation such as the Vehicle and General, arrangements can often be made with the Department of Trade for the investments to be in other trustee securities with a longer

term—with the aim of obtaining a better yield.

There is little doubt that, in the case of Vehicle and General, the interest earned on the cash in the liquidator's hands is sufficient to meet the cost of the liquidation and leave something over to be added to the fund to be shared among all creditors.

With most liquidations of insurance companies, there is no single cause for the delay in settling up. Claims involving personal injury are notoriously slow to settle, especially when they go to court, but collecting all the money due from insurance brokers is a lengthy task, as is calculating the refunds of premium due to policyholders.

When a company goes into liquidation, claims against it at the time for which insurance was compulsory by law are handled by the Motor Insurers' Bureau. Claims are settled by the bureau in the same way as if it had been the insurer. The funds to meet these claims come from all the other motor insurance companies (but not motor syndicates at Lloyd's, since the Lloyd's market has its own guarantee fund for policyholders) and are collected as a levy on premium income.

Having settled a claim in full, the Motor Insurers' Bureau then ranks as a creditor in the liquidation.

Vehicle and General was dealing with several thousand brokers at the time of its collapse, and thus was owed an appreciable amount of money. Collecting it is far from easy, especially as some of those brokers have themselves gone into liquidation.

Even if a policy had been renewed only a few days before the collapse of the company, the liquidator has to collect the full 12 months' premium and the policyholder then ranks as a creditor for the unearned proportion of the premium.

Many policyholders had not paid in advance and were not prepared to pay the premium due after the company had collapsed, or the brokers may not have been anxious to press for the money in the circumstances. In cases like this, the brokers are responsible for paying the liquidators. The latter have to collect every penny to which they are legally entitled.

At the time of the Vehicle and General collapse there were about 100,000 claims outstanding and 800,000 policyholders on the books.

The liquidators hope that it will not be necessary for these claimants to have to complete proof of debt forms before Commissioners of Oaths throughout the country. The liquidators propose to ask the court to waive the need for forms to be

completed—which should eliminate a great deal of trouble (and expense) for policyholders. Other creditors, however, will have to go through the usual process.

At the moment it looks as though many policyholders may not get the refunds to which they are entitled, despite the best endeavours of the liquidator. That will simply mean that there should be a little more to be shared among all the other creditors.

The liquidators of Vehicle and General undertook a test run, writing to 50,000 of the policyholders in connection with the proposed refund of premium. Because of change of address, and so on, only about one third returned the forms.

Modest distributions may be made before too long in respect of some of the smaller companies when the liquidators reach the stage when they have collected as much as possible and no further claims can be made.

But it will be a long time before we have heard the last of Vehicle and General. In the meantime liquidators have said they expect paying in excess of 50p in the pound, and that apparently still holds good.

John Drummond

## Unit trusts

## If income is the last thing you want . . .

High and sometimes penal rates of taxation are making more and more investors, not to mention their professional advisers, turn to investments which have the constant virtue of being tax-efficient and, it is hoped, good performance prospects, too.

This is the rationale behind the launch this week of Schlesinger Trust Managers new Unit Yield Fund. The aim is all capital growth and, as the name indicates, no income. The investment managers hope that unitholders will be prepared to substitute capital gains tax, at far less onerous rates, in place of income tax and the investment income surcharge.

Not only does a unit trust pay a reduced rate of capital gains tax itself on any profits made upon share switches, but unitholders enjoy a discretionary rate of capital gains tax too. At a tax credit rate of 10 per cent (increased from 16 per cent to 17 per cent in the Finance Bill in adjustment for the increased rate of basic tax) effectively means that many taxpayers will pay no capital gains up to the profitable disposal of units.

Under the alternative method of calculating gains, investors can opt to ignore half the gain and have the rest taxed at their marginal rate of tax. In other words, the entire gain can be described as being taxed at half the individual's tax rate—which for basic rate taxpayers is 17 per cent (ie, half 35 per cent).

Even when the alternative method of calculating gains tax liability is less advantageous than the conventional method of charging gains tax at 30 per cent—a point which occurs when the individual's tax rate, including the investment income surcharge is 60 per cent—the unit trust tax credit means that the maximum gains tax rate payable for their retirement under far more restrictive regulations?



Peter Baker: wide range of investments.

yield fund. Peter Baker, the investment director at Schlesinger, has worked out some interesting gross equivalent yields which taxpayers in different brackets have to find in order to match quite modest capital growth, after allowing for gains tax.

If income is necessary, then a withdrawal plan will provide the answer. Schlesinger's withdrawal plan is based on a fixed percentage, starting from 1 per cent upwards, of the value of the unit price at withdrawal, which means that the amount of money will therefore vary each half year. The "income" obtained this way is subject to capital gains tax.

The theory, of course, is fine. What is needed to make it attractive in practical terms is performance. Said to relate to the only other unit fund in the unit trust industry, the Jascot Capital Fund launched back in 1969, has not been an outstanding success—mainly because it has been invested in investment trust company shares, both split capital and non-income bearing shares.

Peter Baker starts off with the advantage of a far wider investment brief. The capital shares of split-level investment trust companies will form a

INCOME v CAPITAL		Tax rate %			
		35	50	90	98
Capital growth	Gross income yield equivalent %				
2% =	3.1	3.5	5.8	17.5	87.5
4% =	6.2	7.0	11.7	35.0	175.0
6% =	9.2	10.5	17.5	52.5	262.5

component of the portfolio, but it is likely to be limited to no more than 15 per cent of the total. The other principal area of equity investment will be companies which offer scrip dividend options.

At this stage it is far too early to say how many of 250-odd companies which have in the past offered scrip dividend options will continue to do so in the light of the Finance Bill changes. It will still pay companies to offer them and basic rate taxpayers, not to mention Schlesinger's new fund, will still find them attractive, in the right company of course.

However, a question mark must remain over this designated 15 per cent of the portfolio.

Overseas growth stocks, through back-to-back loans, with particular emphasis on American shares, are expected to make up about 30 per cent of

the portfolio; while investment opportunities such as warrants, cash bid situations (the managers are hoping to buy British Leyland at 8p) and new issues are expected to account for another 10 per cent.

The remaining 30 per cent of the portfolio will be in fixed interest securities ranging from local authority yielding bonds sold before the dividend falls due and gilt-edged securities where the redemption yield is virtually made up entirely of capital gains.

It is extremely unlikely that the fund will completely avoid picking up some income during the course of the year, but this can easily be absorbed both by management fees and excess interest rates that might be required on the back-to-back loan.

Margaret Stone

## Taxation: Readers ask

## Index-linked bonds • capital gains

This week I am interrupting the articles on capital transfer tax to deal with letters, on a wide range of topics, received from readers over the past few months. On writing about the forthcoming index-linked national savings certificates for those of retirement age I said that the certificates are free of income tax and capital gains tax. I am asked: "Is it right to assume from this that the proceeds of the contract are exempt from any higher rate tax obligation?" Yes, I can confirm that this is so.

On the same topic, but more by way of a grouse than a query, a reader writes: "You say that a purchaser of one of the projected £500 bonds can cash it after a year, and receive, for example, a £75 bonus, drawn out as income and reinvested £500 and so on. If he does this, the £500 is *ex hypothesi*, only worth £425, in real terms."

Given enough years, or enough inflation, or both, he will finish up with a piece of paper worth £500 printed on it. What is true is that, if any investments can be relied upon to maintain real value, and that is quite something. But if any of the nominal increase is spent, he is spending it. Agreed. Inflation is the evil of our times! The scheme, none the less, has the advantage over many forms of investment, such as the building societies and bank deposits, in that after taking into account the income the value of the investment has not deteriorated.

On retirement and capital gains tax a reader asks: "In the following situation would capital gains tax be payable? A doctor bought a house 27 years ago and is now selling with a profit. Part of the house has been used as a surgery and part of the house has been used as a flat."

The retirement relief for capital gains tax purposes, which I discussed in my article of February 15, applies to the gain made on sale or gift of the whole or part of a business. In this particular case part of the house has been used for business purposes and as the sale is accompanied by the retirement of the doctor, I would take the view that the profit attributable to the business part (up to a maximum of £20,000) will be exempt from capital gains tax.

Also, if the flat was the doctor's main residence, the proportion of the profit attributable to the flat will be free of tax as well.

Turning to child allowances: "During the financial year 1973-74 I had a son at university as a research student for whom I received the £255 allowance. He completed his studies in January, 1974, and was immediately appointed a research research fellow. This meant he received a salary instead of a grant and before the end of the financial year earned more than the £115

(plus) permitted under the fiscal law. HM Inspector of Taxes is now asking for me to pay the allowance during 1975-6 and 1976-7."

"My general question is this. Do all the thousands of parents in the country whose children have either school or university in July to take up regular jobs have to forfeit the allowances they have been receiving from the previous April 5?"

Generally speaking, this is so. The rules are these: taking the rates for the present tax year, the higher allowances of £275 and £305 are given for 1975-76 if the child is aged 11 or 16 (and receiving full-time education) on the first day of the tax year, ie, April 6, 1975. If at any time during the year the child earns more than £115, either because of part-time earnings or through leaving school or university permanently, the excess of earnings above £115 is deducted from the child allowance.

So the point at which the child allowance for a 16-plus year-old is completely withdrawn is when earnings reach £420 (£420 less £115 means a reduction in the allowance of £305).

In such a case, if father has already been coded for an allowance of £305, I am afraid that the taking of a job by a son or daughter will result in an under-payment of tax.

In order to keep these under-payments to a minimum the tax office, just before the beginning of the tax year, normally sends a form to the parents asking for

details of the educational establishment attended by the child and for a forecast of the child's earnings, and, of course, this information is asked for on the annual tax return.

The problem is that it is not always possible to say what the earnings are likely to be, so estimates will have to be made and the matter corrected at the end of the year. A choice has to be made between under-estimating the earnings with the benefit of immediate tax relief, but with the possibility of having to pay the tax back later, or doing the opposite and thereby avoiding an underpayment.

After my first article on the capital transfer tax a lady writes: "A problem has arisen in my mind concerning what would be the position if I gave my daughter a certain diamond brooch. By whom would it be valued and what value would be set upon it?" She then goes on to tell me how much the brooch originally cost and that it has been subsequently valued for probate purposes.

These values are irrelevant for capital transfer tax. What matters is the market value on the date the gift is made to the daughter. The tax office would accept the valuation of a jeweller.

If this lady has made no other gifts during the year it may be exempt under the £1,000 rule (which I shall be discussing in a future article on the capital transfer tax).

Vera Di Palma

## Round-up

## Finance Bill details • Tax guide

The Finance Bill, published on Tuesday, provided no new fireworks and even brought relief to some sections of the community, notably working farmers who are to enjoy some measure of capital gains tax relief and parents who are dreading the prospect of the aggregation of children's income.

Although first promised in the March, 1974, Budget the proposal to reintroduce the aggregation of a child's income with that of its parent did not appear in any subsequent Finance Bill although it was due to come into operation in this tax year.

It is now understood that the Government feels that the change in law is not required because capital transfer tax will "clobber" the prospective donors who aimed to reduce an overall family tax liability by making gifts, in one form or another, to children.

The Budget announcement that scrip dividend options would be subject to income tax rather than capital gains tax at the end of the day was disappointing in the Finance Bill, and it was widened to include all schemes and share issues which include the right to a scrip alternative. Similarly "bed and breakfast" deals to establish tax losses got their comeuppance: a month will now be

required between disposal and reacquisition.

For anyone in search of further information about unit trusts and capital gains tax (see Unit Trusts above), the Association of Unit Trust Managers, 16 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 7JP, has just published a useful booklet, *Personal Taxation and Unit Trusts*. Postage of 5p is required, otherwise the publication is available free.

It gives explanations and several illustrations of how the gains tax calculations are worked out in a variety of situations. It also includes details of how losses on other

investments can be set off against unit trust gains.

Another organization venturing into the publishing business is the Trustee Savings Banks Association—with a cosy little 32-page magazine called *TSG Family*. It is similar in style and content to the family magazines available in supermarkets with plenty of TSB financial information and advice gently interspersed between interviews.

Gordon Jackson who promotes TSBs on the telly when he is not appearing in *Unsinkable*, *Downstairs*—concocks columns and the kids' page. It is free in all TSB branches.

Francis Kinsman

## Pick-me-up for when we're down and out

There has been an extremely disappointing response to the marketing launch of the Moneygamesman's Hyper-Inflationary Survival Kit, introduced in these columns on January 18.

Sales of Indexation Geiger-counters, Currency Wheelbarrows, "Loot-proof" Hoarders and all the other paraphernalia of the dedicated fighter against hyperinflation have been almost totally static, sad to relate. However, Burke and Harcourt financial marketing consultants to the nobility and gentry and also to Cosmos Unit Trust Group, are convinced they have the solution—which is that now that we are actually in hyperinflation nobody is interested in hyperinflation any more.

So, never a one to scorn an honest penny, the Moneygamesman now reveals to an astonished world the existence of his new Luxury Anti-Depression Hamper, which contains the following:

"Purple Bomber" euphoria pills. Exhaustive tests have proved that these have no side-effects whatsoever on beagles and are therefore presumably completely safe for everyone else. They are non-addictive, it having been scientifically proved that people just go on taking them because they like the taste.

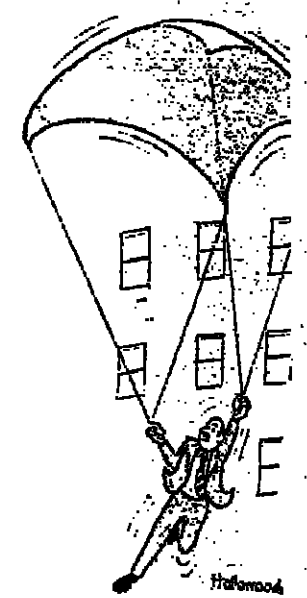
The pills, which are made from an extract of beet root, fly agaric and monosodium glutamate, are a marvellous antidote for the grumps, the rages and the creeping drabbles. "Take a bottle," a well-known specialist says, "and you will die happy."

An autographed copy of Clement Jung's "Cookbook for a Rainy Day". This, the veritable Jungian archetype of cookbooks, gives a host of recipes for those awkward times when there isn't anything in the larder. Like stone soup, mangold-wurzels à la bonne femme and boeuf à la maitre d'hôtel.

The book also contains a wealth of practical household information, such as how to start a fire with two pieces of ice, how to make a handsome quilt from old bus tickets stapled together and how to make an original and indeed daring evening dress from old handkerchiefs stapled together.

"Delightful! Industrial action vade-mecum. The complete do-it-yourself demo pack. The cloth cap is streaked with coal dust and contains a protein-rich jam butty in the peak for ingestion during long marches. The boots are of the Bovverama variety, with steel tips and one heel hollowed out leaving a space in which a tightly rolled up bicycle chain or party card can be secured."

The muffler (made in Portugal) is, in fact, constructed



... guaranteed to break fall of any executive...

from old original dresses stapled together and can be obtained in the col of Leeds Under, West 1, the National Front or the IF the Wall Street "redneck" parachute. This 6 square silk handkerchief such incredible fitness it can be passed through a dining ring, guaranteed to be the fall of any executive tempted to throw himself from the window on being deemed redundant, but changing mind as he passes the tenth floor.

Packet of "Keynes's Unbearable" turnip seeds. This favourite variety is well known as a heavy cropper, indeed is almost bound to crop a hearty cropper come a spreading. It is, however, what indigestible and its development is described by gardening experts as a sowing the wind to reap whirlwind.

None the less, growing does such enormous profits, the somewhat bitter can be disregarded and, dead, pretty well has to one is going to get any fraction out of it at all. Siege economy siege element. The equipment in and corrugated asbestos, cludes cauldrons for boiling in, talbards, pikes, staves a small flock of geese for the alarm when things really desperate. Unfortunately the geese are all eggs, all such having already dispatched by the land Revenue.

The complete kit can be obtained from Moneygamesman's Hamper, PO Box 44, Grand Cayman, British Honduras. It is available in Hyper-Inflationary Survival purchased at the price originally advertised.

## Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Growth and specialist funds (progress this year and in the past three years). Unitholder index: 1563.5; rd from January 1, 1975: 56.1%.

Average change offer to bid, income included, over past 1 months: +2.1%; over 3 years: -26.2%.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 31 Finsbury Square, London, EC2.

	A	B	A	B
GROWTH				
Drayton Growth	24.1	-2.9	Charterhouse Eur	16.0
Unicorn Prof M	32.6	-	Slater Walker Eur	17.7
Drayton Capital	20.9	-17.3	S & P Ebor Prop	15.5
First Nat Growth	20.3	-36.7	Abbey Investment	15.0
Slater Walker Status	19.7	-	S & P European	13.8
Confed Growth	17.3	-	S & P ITU	13.0
Morgan Gren Ins	16.8	-22.7	Security Select F	12.5
National Westcap	16.8	-22.7	Target Internat	11.9
British Life Cap	16.3	-28.2	Target Internat	11.9
Reliance Opport	15.4	-18.8	Unicorn Financial	9.6
Slater Walker Prof	15.4	-18.8	Jascot Preference	9.4
Oceanic Perform	14.5	-	Target Financial	9.4
Sutton's Perf	12.9	-16.1	M & P American	8.6
Stockholders F	9.9	-21.7	National Invest	8.6
Vanguard Growth	9.0	-28.9	Hill Samuel Int	8.3
Abacus	9.0	-28.9	Jascot Commodity	7.7
Hambros Recovery	8.5	-27.8	M & C Investment	7.6
Unicorn Growth	6.9	-34.3	Crusader Inter	4.6
GT Capital	6.1	-29.0	Natlib	4.7
Abney Capital	4.2	-15.0	S & P Ebor Univ	4.2
National Shield	4.2	-15.0	Target Preference	4.1
Grace M Recovery	4.2	-15.0	National Universal	3.6
Yundell Natcom Cap F	3.8	-39.5	Securities of America	2.6
M & G Compound	3.5	-13.3	Slater Brit Global	2.3
M & G Recovery	3.3	-15.8	S & P Ebor Energy	2.3
S & P Growth	2.3	-21.8	Unicorn Worldwide	1.3
New Court Small Cos	2.0	-	Slater Brit Invest	1.1
Slater Walker Sec	1.1	-5.7	Metals Minerals	1.1
Schroder Capital F	0.5	-38.8	S & P US Growth	1.1
Hambros Accumu	1.0	-46.2	Financial Priority	0.3
Oceanic Recovery	2.0	-48.2	Oceanic Investment	0.4
S & P Ebor Sol Gr F	2.0	-19.0	Chercherson Int	1.3
Bridge Capital	2.0	-48.2	M & G Far East	1.3
Special Situations	3.0	-26.0	Slater Brit Comod	4.2
Henderson Cap	3.5	-26.0	Allied Hambro Int	5.2
Jascot Compound	4.7	-26.2	Bishopsgate Int F	6.5
Henderson Fern PD	4.7	-26.2	Garmon Overseas	6.7
S & P Scotcap	5.9	-33.0	Abacus Amer Int	5.8
Target Eagle	6.0	-33.1	Slater Brit Prop	7.4
M & G Conv Grm	6.4	-23.1	Slater Brit Austrin	8.0
S & P Ebor Capital	6.4	-23.1	Trident Inter	8.0
Target Eagle	7.7	-38.3	Henderson N Amer	8.2
Hambros Smiller Cs	7.8	-46.4	National Nat Res	8.3
Key Capital	7.9	-43.2	Slater Brit Plant	8.3
GT Special	8.2	-29.5	Natlib	8.2
Bridge Capital	8.6	-32.4	M & G Japan	9.2
New Court Equity	9.6	-35.3	Jascot Capital	10.5
S & P Capital	10.2	-37.9	Oceanic Overseas	11.2
Target Growth	11.6	-46.9	Henderson Internat	11.9
Confed Growth	14.5	-	Ionian Foreign M	12.2
Trident Perform	15.3	-43.7	S & P Scotlib	17.6
M & G Magnum	18.1	-9.5	New Court Int	12.1
Unicorn Growth	20.0	-53.7	M & G Austrin	14.5
Portfolio Capital	20.3	-64.9	Slater Brit C Ltdn	14.7
GT Japan & Gen	54.6	-	M & G European	19.2
GT US & General	50.7	-	Lawson American	20.7











**BELL'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
*Afore ye go*

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

\* Adjusted for tax changes. \* Ex dividend \* Ex aff. b Forecast dividend c Corrected price d Interim payment paid. f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment h Bid for company i Premerger figures j Forecast earnings p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights x Ex scrip or share split. l Tax loss. r Price after last dealing... Significant data.

**THE TIMES SHARE INDICES**

The Times Share Index for 02.05.75 above date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959:—

Index	Div. No	Yield %	Turnover	Index
Index-4				Index-5

EX-10097

The Times Industrial Share Index	171.36	4.52	14.00	176.51
Largest Cos.	134.34	6.66	14.42	135.14
Smaller Cos.	129.20	4.40	14.84	130.76
Capital Goods	136.52	7.19	15.69	136.16
Consumer Goods	130.91	6.01	17.17	152.2
State Shares	122.45	7.15	7.96	134.25
Largest financial shares	186.16	5.16	—	190.06

Largest Nonmetal and Industrial Shares:	141.59	9.37	—	117.84
Commodities Shares:	227.23	4.11	14.50	212.29
Gold Mining Shares:	6.97	5.16	1.75	62.97
Industrial debt/equity Stock:	71.08	8.22	—	57.74

	High	Low
All-time 1944-45	98.72	60.18

1973	442.85	(22.05)	1.30	87.75	106.01	7.75
1974	396.15	(26.62)	1.15	80.12	(12.12)	1.44
1975	358.22	(22.91)	1.05	720.00	(74.75)	2.94
1976	366.00	(22.08)	1.20	571.45	(16.01)	7.25
1977	374.75	(24.12)	1.01	512.13	(62.00)	7.10
1978	445.75	(17.01)	1.01	1.70	22	126.00

\* Flat interest, yield  
\* Excludes coupon







good ground, well enough to win a classic. When weighing up the by the Cooper brothers, the Ely Handicap for the

**Form guide to big race**

must have left the course disappointed men as Shebeen was poring with sweat to the running. But as Hobbs pointed out this is a characteristic of the fully man has never affected her runner. Shebeen has been in the mud at Newbury a fortnight ago, but has now recaptured the sparkling ability which enabled her to win the last autumn. Shebeen is a little mare at Ascot for Sir Kenneth But last autumn she was a little more than a little mare. It is little doubt that Shebeen is a mare in the top flight. Although Hobbs plans to run her in France and in the next few months, her immediate target is the Hardwicke Stakes at Royal Ascot. I thought that Diddale, who must have left the course disappointed men as Shebeen was poring with sweat to the running. But as Hobbs pointed out this is a characteristic of the fully man has never affected her runner. Shebeen has been in the mud at Newbury a fortnight ago, but has now recaptured the sparkling ability which enabled her to win the last autumn. Shebeen is a little mare at Ascot for Sir Kenneth But last autumn she was a little more than a little mare. It is little doubt that Shebeen is a mare in the top flight. Although Hobbs plans to run her in France and in the next few months, her immediate target is the Hardwicke Stakes at Royal Ascot. I thought that Diddale, who

[illegible]

Miller, 4-2  
 M. Clement, 9-2  
 M. W. Gill, 9-2  
 Morrow, 9-2  
 Mary Paul, 9-2  
 Mead, 4-2  
 M. A. Penna, 9-2  
 A. A. Penna, 4-2  
 Tennessee River, 9-2  
 Sudden Glory, 5-1  
 m 215)  
 artholomey, 7-9-2  
 albert, 4-2  
 Penna, 4-2  
 Penna, 5-2  
 Penna, 5-2  
 J. Cunningham, 4-8-13  
 P. Mullins, 5-8-13  
 A. Penna, 6-8-15  
 bracketed), 9-2  
 5-1 Canada, 6-1

From Pierre Guillot      more. Nor can she be expected  
to be at her best at this stage of

[illegible]

By Michael Seely  
Shebeen, winner of the Jockey

Club Stakes at Newmarket yesterday, provided no small consolation for the disappointed owner, Nicholas, for his disappointment with Cry of Truth, last year's champion two-year-old filly. Remarkably, Hobbs also said that the ground was "just what we cut out for the early running." At the Buses the race developed into a duel between Rouser, Dibdale and Shebeen. Dibdale was the first to make a move, but after hanging to the right, quickened in great style on the final furl to win comfortably.

Those who pin their faith on past performances before the race must have left the course disappointed men as Shebeen was pouring with sweat in the parade ring. But as Hobbs pointed out, this is a characteristic of the filly and has never affected her running. Shebeen had run badly in the mud at Newbury a fortnight ago, but she now recaptured the sparkling ability which has won her to take two valuable races at Ascot for Sir Kenneth Butt last autumn.

There is little doubt that Shebeen is one of the top lightweights in the country.

Although Hobbs is based in France during the summer months, her immediate target is the Hardwicke Stakes at Royal Ascot. I thought that Dibdale, who

1986. During the summer months, the owner, Nicholas, afterwards suffered a severe setback as a lazy worker as well as a furlong a year.

Considering the fact that Rouser was 7lb. short of the mark, Dibdale, who is a true ability first-class dock rack, last year's Cup at Epsom and the Grand Prix race that he twice won twice within the same season, is a real old's agenda.

Hopes of the Anthony and G. Guinness were given up when he was of Red Regent dicap. Clive Mark Anthony was on yesterday's card, but he was considerably inferior home. Red Regenter as she was the faris for some time, but the necessary turn on favourite was closer race of

Querrico (M. Brewer), N. Callaghan, 9-0 ..... B. Raymond 1  
Red and lime green hoops, red sleeves, lime green cap  
and band ..... B. Cook

America, b c, by DI Fager—Amer  
Lib: see Green Belt. 8-3 (E. Eldin)  
4-1, won 1-1 from Barrettown. (8-8)  
Eternal Love: 8-10 (P. Edder-  
won 3) from Balkanski (9-0)  
7-2 with Sefton Court (8-1)  
bottom. 12-1. 21 years. 7-2

[illegible]

1BA) : 2.15 race/  
MORTON HANDICAP

504 100030- Tackerton (CD) (Mrs E Cohen), J. Oxley, 4-8-13 P.  
505 1041- Hal Spark (R. Tikoo), D. Weld, 5-8-13

507 04121-2 Silver Fox (B) (D. Robinson, M. Jarvis, S. A. S. B. R.  
508 04121-3 Silver Fox (B) (D. Robinson, M. Jarvis, S. A. S. B. R.  
509 04111-3 Persian Dog (D) (J. McCormack, N. Angus, S. B. R.)  
510 13231-4 Siripity Private (D) (M. S. McNabi, J. Winter, S. B. R.)  
511 1220-0 Kindly of Treva (D) (P. Gallagher, W. Marshall, S. B. R.)  
6-3 Persian Express, 7-3 Silver Fox, 8-3 Strictly Private, 6-1 Blue  
7-1 Persian Express, 10-1 Silver Spunk, 14-1 Struck, 16-1 others.

4.20 MARCH HANDICAP (£1,629 : 2m)  
601 120001-1 Rivolt (CD) (Sir B. W. King-Cohen, G. P. G. Hobbs, S. B. R.)  
603 000-027 Flash Ink (CD) (Mrs O. Negan-Fancyer, R. S. Smith, S. B. R.)  
604 03125-0 Candy Royal (Dams E. Ackroyd, H. Collingridge, S. B. R.)  
605 00130-9 (C. Coleman, J. Sackville-Hall, S. B. R.)  
606 02149-8 (C. Coleman, J. Sackville-Hall, S. B. R.)  
607 131-411 Quail (C) (R. Richmond, G. Smyth, S. B. R.)  
608 02149-8 (C. Coleman, J. Sackville-Hall, S. B. R.)  
609 02149-8 (C. Coleman, J. Sackville-Hall, S. B. R.)  
610 04040-2 Quail, 9-3 Mrs B. Groppe, R. Hannan, 7-3 B.  
611 104-110 Quail, 10-3 Mrs A. Foster, 11-3 Mrs A. Foster, 12-3 Mrs A. Foster, 13-3 Mrs A. Foster, 14-3 Mrs A. Foster, 15-3 Mrs A. Foster, 16-3 Mrs A. Foster, 17-3 Mrs A. Foster, 18-3 Mrs A. Foster, 19-3 Mrs A. Foster, 20-3 Mrs A. Foster, 21-3 Mrs A. Foster, 22-3 Mrs A. Foster, 23-3 Mrs A. Foster, 24-3 Mrs A. Foster, 25-3 Mrs A. Foster, 26-3 Mrs A. Foster, 27-3 Mrs A. Foster, 28-3 Mrs A. Foster, 29-3 Mrs A. Foster, 30-3 Mrs A. Foster, 31-3 Mrs A. Foster, 32-3 Mrs A. Foster, 33-3 Mrs A. Foster, 34-3 Mrs A. Foster, 35-3 Mrs A. Foster, 36-3 Mrs A. Foster, 37-3 Mrs A. Foster, 38-3 Mrs A. Foster, 39-3 Mrs A. Foster, 40-3 Mrs A. Foster, 41-3 Mrs A. Foster, 42-3 Mrs A. Foster, 43-3 Mrs A. Foster, 44-3 Mrs A. Foster, 45-3 Mrs A. Foster, 46-3 Mrs A. Foster, 47-3 Mrs A. Foster, 48-3 Mrs A. Foster, 49-3 Mrs A. Foster, 50-3 Mrs A. Foster, 51-3 Mrs A. Foster, 52-3 Mrs A. Foster, 53-3 Mrs A. Foster, 54-3 Mrs A. Foster, 55-3 Mrs A. Foster, 56-3 Mrs A. Foster, 57-3 Mrs A. Foster, 58-3 Mrs A. 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Burwell (A. Dick), R. A. Davies,	9-0	P. Edbery
Fastad (St. H. Ingram), P. Wajohn,	9-0	J. Mercer
Macraels (J. Mullion), R. Armstrong,	4-0	F. Durr
Paper Rich (G. Tanner), A. Goodwill,	11-0	B. Raymond

12	401-212	Yellow Pages (D) (Mrs E. Wiseman), I. Corbell, 7
13	3200-04	Port Tack (D) (Mrs E. Wiseman), I. Corbell, 7
17	032010-	Musical Piece (D) (R. Prentice), B. Hanbury, 7-9 C. Rod

19 000-0 Twenty One (Mrs L. Edwards), L. Walker, 7-50 R.  
1-5 (Greenown, 6-2 Yellow), L. Walker, 7-50 R.  
Post Take, 10-1 Red Beam, 10-1 Desert Way, 10-1 others.

### Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent  
1.30 Wheenclose. 2.15 GRUNDY is specially recommended.  
Fastpad. 3.20 Myotic. 3.50 Bay Express. 4.20 Quizer. 4.50 Cre  
By Our Newmarket Correspondent  
1.30 The Mailings. 2.15 Sandyford. 2.50 Macnaman. 3.20 My  
Strictly Private. 4.20 Gaily Royal. 4.50 Red Beam.

by On Your  
re. D. Robin  
Maymond 12-2

Norfolk. 0-0  
 Ron Hutchison (12-1) 2  
 Rodas, Ch c. by Crispello-Rosario  
 (La Howard, dw of Walden). 0-0 3 2.45 12.49 NORTH CA

**ALSO RAN:** 20-day Trial Review  
13th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th

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1. *What is the main purpose of the study?*  
2. *What are the research objectives?*  
3. *What is the research methodology?*  
4. *What are the findings of the study?*  
5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*

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30 WARWICK STEEP

001	Wilcox	5-11-10	J. H. M.
011	Spring Sinner	6-11-10	J. H. M.
020	Sinner in Sinner	6-11-10	J. H. M.
030	Line Storm	5-11-10	J. H. M.
040	Straight Lemon	5-11-10	J. H. M.
050	Sinner Man	5-11-10	J. H. M.
060	Pottery Rocker	4-1-10	J. H. M.
070	Prally Royal	4-10-10	J. H. M.
100	River Buck	5-10-10	J. H. M.
210	Corrie Road	5-10-10	J. H. M.
300	Start Any	5-10-10	J. H. M.
400	Harold	5-10-10	J. H. M.
500	Start Any	5-10-10	J. H. M.
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1945 1.50 Old Stephen.  
 1946 1.50 Johny E.











